

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8526

號四十月三年三統宣

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911. 六拜禮

號二十月四英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE COPY 20 CENTS.

Telegrams.

London, April 13.

It is reported from Paris that the wildest scenes are being witnessed in the Department of Marne, where the people are furious over a resolution of the Senate against an order which has been issued excluding Aube from the recognised champagne district.

The wine-growers are moving disciplined bands, each with staff officers, and making sudden descents on towns and villages, sacking and burning the champagne establishments. The sky at Epernay has been lit up by numerous incendiary fires during the night, country houses being among the properties burned.

London, April 14, 7.25 a.m.

Twelve thousand troops have occupied Epernay and cavalry and infantry in force have been quartered in the surrounding villages.

The roads of the district are black with half-drunken people whose pockets are filled with bottles of champagne.

The havoc wrought yesterday by the rioters is simply incalculable.

It is estimated that six million bottles of champagne have been smashed at Ay alone. Miles of vineyards have been burned and it will take the country years to recover.

London, April 13.

A telegram from Moscow states that the alleged Chinese spies have been arrested at Dauria, a station on the Trans-Baikal railway.

It is stated that they include a General and another officer and three soldiers, and that drawings, plans and photographs were found in their possession and seized.

London, April 13, 10.10 p.m.
Boxing in London, in a ten-round contest, Freddy Welsh secured the verdict against Pat Moore, winning on points.

The Manila contest on April 8th, between Billy Hallow and Rod Stanton, was a whirlwind affair from start to finish, and resulted in a draw. Hallow, a great favourite with Manila's fight fans, met his match in Stanton, who is amateur champion in his class of Canada. The two went at it hammer and tongs all through the ten rounds. Stanton had it on Hallow in the matter of age, but the game little vet. made up for his additional years by his splendid ring generalship and all round knowledge of the game.

Tokio, April 14.

The loan of 10,000,000 yen raised by the Chinese Communication authorities, from the Yokohama Specie Bank, will be issued on May 1st.

Tokio, April 13th.

The German-Japanese commercial treaty will be shortly concluded. The contents of it, so far as can be ascertained, are that the International Conventional Tariff will be applied to indigo and medicine exported from Germany as well as to Japanese silk textiles. In other particulars, the new treaty, it is said, comprises almost the same items as the preceding agreements with the U.S.A. and England.

Peking, April 14.

All the ministers, viceroys and governors are of opinion that the foreign loan obtained from the four countries is too burdensome, and they are afraid that the government will not be able to redeem it in time.

An Imperial decree has been issued instructing the Board of Foreign Affairs and the Board of Communications to consider the advisability of the loan and report.

Peking, April 14.

The Russian Minister in Peking has given a grand dinner in honour of the officials attached to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

The Russian Minister thanked the Board for the able and energetic and conscientious way in which they had brought about the settlement of the dispute with Russia.

Telegrams.

London, April 15, 7 a.m.

United States troops have acted as referee at a battle between Mexican Government troops and Mexican revolutionaries and have not escaped without damage.

New York telegrams state that a strong force of American troops crossed the border and interrupted a battle at Aguaprieta between the rival Mexican forces.

Three Americans were killed and several wounded by stray bullets.

The force re-entered American territory after hostilities had ceased.

Canton, April 15.

The assassin of the Tartar General was brought before the Viceroy on Thursday. The Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Taotai of Constabulary and other high officials were present.

The man was taken to the Yamen in a sedan chair and was heavily manacled. The chair was surrounded by a large number of armed police.

He was scorchingly questioned by the Viceroy himself, and speaking perfect Mandarin, answered boldly. Nothing more than what I have already reported was ascertained.

H. K. the Viceroy has received Imperial command to act as Tartar General.

The Throne has granted a handsome sum towards the maintenance of the widow and sons of the late Tartar General. The widow has also received a sympathetic telegram of condolence from the wife of the Prince Regent.

ACTIVITY OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Shanghai Taotai has received instructions from the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang Provinces to the effect that he (the Viceroy) has been informed that Sun Wen, alias Sun Yat-sen, and Liang Yu, alias Liang Chi-chao, chief and second of the Revolutionary Party respectively, have gathered together the rascals of different districts and formed a society called the Tien Lung (Heavenly Dragon) Society with a view to sending their men to various places along the Yangtze to incite the people to join them in raising a rebellion in the summer. He has also ascertained the names of a number of the Society (which are given) who always carry the certificate of this membership inscribed with the characters 'Tien Lung Hui' on their persons and also flags with a dragon twisted in a circle on them as their secret signal, and has given orders to all his other subordinate officials to arrest the said persons. He thinks proper also to instruct the Taotai to order the officials and soldiers under him to do the same without delay.

Peking, April 14.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has submitted a number of suggestions for the settlement of the Pien Ma disputes sent by H. E. Liu Yuk Lin, the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, to the Prince Regent for consideration.

Peking, April 14.

Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has telegraphed to Peking stating that the British troops have been withdrawn from Pien-ma, owing to the dampness of the place.

Peking, April 14.

Owing to the assassination of the Tartar General Fu Chi, the Grand Councilors have had several conferences to consider the best methods of suppressing all the anarchical movements in China, but no decisions have been come to.

Peking, April 14.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has repeatedly brought up the question of the cancellation of the treaty regarding the gradual decrease of the importation of opium into China.

The Board also proposes to introduce a new treaty by which China will have the right of increasing the duty on opium and supervising the export of opium from India.

Telegrams.

London, April 14, 2 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke publicly to-day for the first time for three months.

The occasion was the choir rehearsal for the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

London, April 14, 2 p.m.

Advices from Washington state that the House of Representatives have passed by 200 to 10 votes the Bill providing that the election of United States senators shall be by the direct vote of the people.

London, April 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill has announced in the House of Commons that the question of Chinese immigration to Liverpool is engaging the attention of the Home Office, and that steps which may be necessary to deal therewith are now being considered.

Peking, April 14th.

The Manchou surveyor who was recently arrested for having sold plans of the fortifications of the Three Eastern Provinces to Japan has been condemned by the court martial to be executed.

The court martial considered that the crime was too serious to be dealt with leniently and has instructed Viceroy Hsi Liang to have the prisoner beheaded at once.

The wife and child of the prisoner have managed to escape to Japan.

Peking, April 14.

The Prince Regent has instructed the Chinese Minister in Rome to represent China on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Garibaldi.

Peking, April 14.

The Japanese Minister designated to Peking is expected in the capital shortly in connection with some important diplomatic questions. The Grand Councilors have requested the Board of the Interior to prohibit the native press from publishing articles about these questions.

Peking, April 14.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing H. E. Chang Ming Chi to act as Canton Viceroy permanently.

Peking, April 14.

The foreign loan obtained from the four countries is \$50,000,000 and is to be repaid by instalments to be completed in 40 years. The idea of engaging foreign financial advisers from the four countries has been abandoned.

An experienced foreign financial adviser who is not interested in any of the countries concerned will be appointed.

Peking, April 16.

The Japanese Minister has arrived in Peking. Prince Ching has sent him an invitation to come to discuss important diplomatic questions to-day in his palace.

Peking, April 16.

The British Minister in Peking has submitted the plans of the disputed territory, Pienma, to the Board of Foreign Affairs for consideration.

The President of the Board strongly opposed the plans, when compared with the suggestions from Viceroy Li, of Yunnan.

Bombay, April 15th, 2 p.m.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that in the Council of Empire, M. Stolypin defended the coup d'etat (by which the Tsar suspended the sittings of the Council and the Duma and issued a Ukase introducing local Councils in Poland, after this proposal had been rejected by the Council of Empire and the Duma).

The Council by 99 votes to 53 re-affirmed its dissatisfaction with the unconstitutional action of the Premier, but as the majority does not represent two-thirds of the votes the Tsar cannot be petitioned and the matter therefore drops.

Bombay, April 16th, 7.15 a.m.

Servia has obtained assurances from the Emperor Francis Joseph that he will receive King Peter, who will probably visit the Emperor at Buda Pest in May.

Telegrams.

Bombay, April 14.

At Epernay fifty acres of the Moot of Chandon vineyards, as well as those at Vornay and Ay, have been uprooted.

Peking, April 10.

Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne for permission to come to the Capital to submit a number of important diplomatic questions.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting the Viceroy's request.

Bombay, April 15, 2 p.m.

President Taft, through the State Department, has notified Mexico that battles like that at Aguaprieta, near the American border, could not in future be permitted.

The insurgent leader has been similarly notified through the U.S. War Department.

Bombay, April 17, 7.50 a.m.

The report comes from Paris that President Fallieres has proceeded towards Tunis.

Bombay, April 17, 7.50 a.m.

A Renter message from Snnua, dated the 7th inst., states that Rixatrey, after defeating and dispersing the rebels at Mot-nel, entered Snnua on the 4th.

The Turkish casualties are reported to be small, including two officers killed. The insurgents suffered a more severe loss.

Izzat Pasha, with the main army, entered on the 6th and a grand review was held on the 6th inst.

Peking, April 10.

The British Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that the British troops stationed in Yunnan are for the purpose of suppressing the brigands there.

Peking, April 10.

The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking stating that changes have been taking place in the Russian Cabinet, and the attitude towards China is more oppressive than before.

He urged the Chinese government to take immediate steps to alter matters.

Peking, April 10.

The American provisions on the way to relieve the sufferers in Anhwei has been detained by the Customs authorities. The American Consul has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking to instruct the Customs authorities to allow the provisions to proceed to their destination.

Peking, April 10.

The foreign loan from the four countries will be issued at less than 5 per cent.

Peking, April 10.

Owing to the tightness of the money market in Nanking, a crisis is imminent.

Peking, April 10.

The Governor of Kiangsi has memorialized the Throne to raise a foreign loan of Tls. 2,000,000.

Peking, April 14.

The Grand Councilors have telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy to find whether the assassin had any personal grievances against the late Tartar General, or if he was an anarchist.

Peking, April 17.

Bubonic plague is rife in Lai Chow, in Kwangtung. The telegraphic station has been closed owing to the spread of the plague. For the last few days communication with Canton has been stopped.

Peking, April 17.

The President of the Army Board thinks that the formation of Volunteer corps is quite harmless, as these corps are promoted and trained under the auspices of the local gentry of the various provinces.

The Grand Councilors are not of the same opinion as the President.

Peking, April 17.

The Board of Interior has telegraphed to H. E. Liu Yuk Lin, the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, and H. E. Liu Sik-fan, the Chinese Minister in Paris, to engage some foreign detectives for China.

Telegrams.

London, April 18, 6.50 p.m.

The result of the race for the Sydney Cup is as follows:—

1. Moorilla.
2. Byplay.
3. Eric.

The race for the Queen's prize was also run off at Kempton, and resulted as follows:—

1. Origo.
2. Clarenceux.
3. Merry Task.

Peking, April 17.

The Russian Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that there are four clauses in the treaty limiting the Chinese emigration over the Russian Eastern frontier.

Those who know China realize the great impossibility of any success lying ahead of the nation if she takes up arms now against a modern Power; and those who think at all cannot regard the activity within the Celestial Empire in any other light than that in which they look upon the fever for arms and warships, and death-dealing explosives, that seems to for ever fire the pulses of Great Britain, Germany, America, Japan, or any other of the up-to-date Powers. This fashion has been set in this direction, as in others, to go one better than the man next door; and whilst the nations of the west, armed cap-a-pie as they are, continue to seek still more effective long-range, death-dealing weapons, little seriousness can be placed upon the feeble efforts of China to organize her land and naval forces. China is just as entitled to make a demonstration as one European Power is to make nasty remarks to another; what time she has her starved war-dogs ready to slip from the leash; and that justification must be realized by those who are wise, fair-minded and just-dealing. China certainly has no reason to be at the present moment, and what nation similarly placed would not be apprehensive physical collapse; but a nervous break-down does not by any means preclude entrance upon a Titanic conflict. China does not want war, and only begs that she be not driven to make some feeble pretences thereto.—"Shanghai Times."

Peking, April 17.

The Board of Finance proposes to raise a loan of \$100,000,000 from Great Britain, America, Germany and France. The loan is to be issued at less than 5 per cent. without securities, and without the consent of the National Assembly. 20 per cent. of the loan is to be devoted to the promotion of industries in Manchuria, and 80 per cent. will be put aside for the reorganization of the currency system.

The Board of Finance and the Board of Foreign Affairs have jointly memorialized the Throne as to the advisability of the loan. A draft agreement has been drawn up.

This loan will have nothing to do with the Board of Communications.

Peking, April 17.

The Board of Communications proposes to raise a foreign loan of \$500,000 for the purpose of constructing telegraphic lines in China.

Peking, April 17.

The expenditure of the new Cabinet will come to \$700,000 yearly.

Peking, April 17.

It is reported that the Powers have met together to demand privileges and concessions from China.

France has taken the lead by demanding a lease of the whole province of Yunnan.

The other Powers are waiting a satisfactory reply from the Board of Foreign Affairs to the French Government before they put forward their demands.

The Board of Foreign Affairs finds it difficult to reply to the unreasonable demand of the French Government, and has had several conferences to discuss the situation.

Telegrams.

London, April 18, 8.20 p.m.

The result of the Metropolitan Cup is as follows:—

1. Kilbroney.
2. Bagotstown.
3. Glannish.

Peking, April 18.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the Throne to send a Chinese Minister of the Second Class to Siam, and to despatch a Consul General and a commercial attache to Saigon.

London, April 18, 8.20 p.m.

Mr. Winston Churchill introduced into the House to-day a new Bill which will serve to strengthen the Aliens Act.

The Houndsditch "bottle" is more or less responsible for this fresh attempt to remove the abuses which the little-restricted alien immigration into England causes. Mr. Churchill has since the memorable day in Sydney-street frequently referred to the legislation which he proposed to suggest to Parliament in this connection.

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.

Mr. Churchill has introduced in the House of Commons the Prevention of Aliens' Crimes Bill. The Bill has also been introduced. This empowers the police to search aliens for weapons.

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.

President Fallieres has arrived at Bizerta.

The British and Italian warships in the harbour fired a salute of welcome, and the Bey of Tunis and the French Resident of Bizerta boarded the President's war-ship to greet him.

(Bizerta is on the north coast of Tunis and was occupied by the French in 1881. They propose to make of it a great naval port. Its principal wealth comes from its fisheries.)

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.

Washington telegrams state that the American Government has asked Admiral Togo to be the guest of the nation during his return voyage to Japan after participating in the coronation festivities at London.

The Admiral has accepted the invitation.

Peking, April 18.

The Japanese Minister in Peking has requested the Board of Interior to prohibit the native press from publishing articles about diplomatic questions relating to China and Japan. The Japanese Minister also asked Prince Ching and H. E. Na Tang to suppress the native press from devoting columns to such articles, in which they accuse the secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs of having sold his country, as this is a breach of international convention.

The loan obtained from the four countries will be issued at less than 5 per cent. The first instalment is to be paid after the first ten years, and the subsequent instalments are to be completed in 45 years after the issue of the loan.

The Board of Finance intends to appoint an experienced Belgian financier as the expert for China.

Peking, April 18.

The Board of Foreign Affairs forwarded an invitation to the British Minister in Peking to discuss the frontier disputes at the Board's headquarters yesterday.

Peking, April 18.

The Viceroy of Sze-chwan has arrived in Peking.

The Grand Councilors have strongly recommended him to be the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Viceroy stated that he must have absolute control of the financial and diplomatic affairs of the Three Eastern Provinces before he could accept the post.

The Grand Councilors have complied with his request, and they will memorialize the Throne soon after the return of Viceroy Hsi Liang and the termination of the International Plague Conference in Manchuria.

Peking, April 18.

The Chinese Minister in Japan has returned to Peking owing to diplomatic questions regarding the Three Eastern Provinces.

Telegrams.

London, April 17.

The correspondent of the "New York Times," telegraphing from Mexico City, says the federal power is weakening in practically every Mexican State.

The rising tide of revolt is shown in the appearance of numerous marauding bands unconnected with the followers of the insurgent leader Madero.

London, April 18th, 6.50 p.m.

Anarchy is reigning in Delagoa Bay, and a British warship has been sent there.

London, April 18, 6.50 p.m.

The death of Lord Carlisle is announced.

London, April 18, 7.35 a.m.

A furious battle is raging between the Mexican Federalists and the insurgents, close to the American frontier.

A hail of the bullets from the machine guns is sweeping through the American town of Douglas, in Arizona.

It is plunging its way through the buildings and is digging up the ground.

New York telegrams state that the utmost anxiety prevails as to the outcome of the events in Mexico.

London, April 18, 8.20 p.m.

The Mexican rebels have surrendered to the United States troops who crossed the border and interrupted the battle between them and the Mexican Federal forces.

Bombay, April 18, 2 p.m.

The battle continued the whole day. 1,500 Federal troops attacked a thousand rebels entrenched at Aguaprieta, and were repeatedly repulsed.

The rebels state that they captured two machine guns. They estimate their own casualties at 30; and those of the Federal troops at 200.

American troops were spectators of the battle at a distance from the boundary. Nevertheless six were wounded.

London, April 19, 7.45 a.m.

New York telegrams state that the battle at Aguaprieta between the Mexican Federal forces and revolutionists has come to an end.

The rebels have vacated their position, moving away secretly in the early hours of the morning.

Washington has received an intimation from the President of Mexico that there will be no repetition of the Aguaprieta incident, which led to the interference of the American troops. The message was addressed to President Taft.

It is an interesting move on the part of the insurgents, that they should have surrendered to the American troops, who are probably living the frontier. There is no doubt that they were pressed hard by the Federalist soldiers, and naturally they sought safety by crossing over the border land. Unfortunately this complicates matters; so far as diplomacy is concerned, but it is more than probable that they escaped that measure of punishment which the governing authorities would have dealt out with a ready hand.

Tokio, April 18.

A dinner was given on Monday evening by the Foreign Minister Komura, in celebration of the signing of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty.

The minister addressed the assembled guests to the effect that they had often heard many threatening rumours of late, as to the relations existing between the two countries. Those had gone as phenomena of the past, now that the happy conclusion of the treaty had been arrived at.

Continuing, he said: "I thank President Taft for his strenuous efforts in bringing the matter to so smooth a termination." Mr. O'Brien, ambassador of the United States in Japan, speaking in response, said that he was of the same opinion as the minister, in every respect, and he hoped for the everlasting existence of the present relationship between the two nations.

Telegrams.

London, April 12.
A message from St. Petersburg states that the Budget Committee has approved of a grant of fifteen millions sterling for additions to the Black Sea Fleet.

London, April 18th.
The House of Commons has adopted the first clause of the Vote Bill by 143 votes against 78.

London, April 19.
A ten round contest took place between "Paddy" Macfarlane and Tom Murphy.
The former gained the decision on points.

London, April 19, 7.5 a.m.
The Sultan of Morocco has gained a great victory over the rebels.

At the head of his army, according to telegrams from Tangier, he was retreating on Fez from the Sherarda country where he had been operating when he was intercepted by the rebel forces. A furious battle was fought, the Sultan proving victorious.
The situation has greatly improved in consequence.

London, April 18th.
The appointment of Mr. W. D. Birnie, Resident at Peking, as Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, is gazetted.

Tokio, April 18.
It is reported here that the railway loan to China from Great Britain, France, Germany and America, known as the Quadruple Loan, has been completed.

No news is to hand as to the securities that have been provided, nor have the foreign advisers been selected yet.

Newspapers here are not commenting definitely on the subject.

Peking, April 17.
The Chinese industrial body will leave Shanghai for Japan in October.

Peking, April 18.
The Governor of Turkistan has telegraphed to Peking urging the Throne to put aside funds for the reorganization of the army, and to despatch military officials to Turkistan.

Peking, April 19.
Yesterday the Board of Interior, the Commander of the Infantry, and the Mayor of Shun-tien, received private instructions from the Throne to arrest a certain official, an actor, and some others. The orders were duly executed, but the cause of the arrest of those persons is unknown.

Peking, April 19.
The plague has completely disappeared from Peking, and the association for combating the plague has been dissolved.

Peking, April 19.
Yesterday the Empress Dowager of China gave a grand reception in honour of the wives of the foreign ministers in Peking in the palace. All the royal princesses were present, and two ladies in waiting acted as interpreters.

Peking, April 19.
The Chinese Government is negotiating with the British Government about the cancellation of the treaty regarding the gradual decrease of the importation of opium into China.

The British Government has instructed Sir John Jordan to open up negotiations in Peking with the Chinese Government.

Sir John Jordan said that this question must be referred to the Viceroy of India, and he would give China a reply as soon as he received instructions from the Viceroy. Therefore, nothing is fixed as to the cancellation of the opium treaty.

Peking, April 19.
The Grand Council proposes to send for Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Governor of Suchow, Admiral Sir C. Sah, the Viceroy of Szechwan, and the Chinese Minister to Japan to take part in the conference on diplomatic questions in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Peking, April 19.
The Prince Regent has complied with the request of the newly appointed Tartar General of Ili for a grant of \$3,000,000, and has invested him with special powers to deal with affairs in Ili, and also to communicate directly with the Grand Council on all important matters.

Peking, April 19.
Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has telegraphed to Peking stating that the native rebels are rising.

Telegrams.

London, April 19.
The City and Suburban Handicap, run off to-day, has resulted as follows:—

Mushroom.....1.
Demosthenes.....2.
Bronzino.....3.

Singapore, April 20, 1.55 p.m.
In the action proffered by the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd. at Singapore, last month, against William Hay Jefferson, judgment has been given for the plaintiffs for one dollar, but no costs were awarded.

Defendant succeeded on the counterclaim and secured costs. Mr. Justice Fisher criticised the harshness of the nature of the agreement made when the engagement was entered into.
Notice of appeal was given.

The case was one which was argued at great length before Mr. Justice Fisher, at Singapore, on March 28th, when Mr. Upcott appeared on behalf of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, in support of a claim for alleged breach of damages brought against Mr. William Hay Jefferson, for whom Mr. Gaunt appeared and who counter-claimed for the return of certain monies paid into a provident fund.

It was alleged that, by an agreement, dated May 28, 1909, entered into by the defendant and the plaintiffs, the defendant agreed to serve the Telegraph Company for three years from that date, subject to certain conditions stipulated in another document signed on August 3, 1904, under which he was willing to serve the company for another five years from the first of that month. About the date of the signing of the first agreement, Mr. Jefferson went to Australia on leave and returned to the Colony on February 6, 1910, continuing in the service of the plaintiff company until May 31, 1910, when it was alleged, he wrongfully left the service of the company in breach of the terms of his agreement, the result of which damages had been suffered.

It was maintained that passage money to Australia, amounting to \$182.97, and travelling allowance, covering another \$34.52, had been expended, and when defendant returned from his holiday another sum amounting to \$287.91 was advanced in respect to the fare and expenses. During the period on which he was on furlough, the Telegraph Company said that his salary and allowances totalled \$1,499.59, and by reason of the alleged breach of contract they had had to bring out an assistant from England at a cost of \$600. That amount, together with \$1,150, and such other damages as might be awarded, were claimed against Mr. Jefferson.

Peking, April 19.
Prince Tsai Tsun, the First Lord of the Admiralty, is about to proceed to Chekiang to establish a naval base at Chang Shan.

Peking, April 19.
The provisions contributed by the various provinces for the maintenance of the troops in Ili have not arrived.

It is reported that the troops are on the verge of mutiny.

Peking, April 19.
Viceroy Li of Yunnan has telegraphed to Peking stating that the British troops have advanced as far as the Hung Wah River.

Peking, April 19.
The Grand Council intends to despatch to Yunnan Lord Li, the ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, to deal with the Pien-nu disputes.

The British Minister requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to delimit the boundary in dispute according to the map submitted by him, and in the opinion of the British Minister it is not necessary to send a special commissioner there.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has not quite decided what course of action to adopt.

Peking, April 20.
The prisoners arrested the other day by the Board of Interior, acting upon instructions from the Throne (as reported in your columns yesterday), were suspected of having connection with the anarchical movement in China.

Telegrams.

London, April 14.—The Champagne districts in France have been completely invested under military law.

London, April 19, 7.5 a.m.
Telegrams to-day state that negotiations are being opened by the Mexican Government for an armistice with the rebels.

London, April 20th, 5.45 p.m.
In the Chamber at Constantinople the Foreign Minister, Rihaf Pasha, has made a statement on the country's foreign policy.

Referring to Persia, he said that Turkey desired to see a strong and independent Persia, and the only question in dispute was the delimitation of the frontier.

The Minister announced the proposed appointment of a Turkish Persian Commission of Delimitation, but said the reply of the Persian Government had not yet been received.

Bombay, April 21st, 7.25 a.m.
The riots which have of late been taking place in the champagne country, involving the destruction of a large quantity of bottled wine, and the devastation of vineyards, have now been temporarily quiescent.

Some 150 of the men's leaders, including several vine-dressers, have been arrested, and the authorities are now investigating the origin of the outbreak.

Bombay, April 21, 7.25 a.m.
The Madrid section of the Spanish press, embracing prominent Liberal and Conservative organs, is conducting a vigorous campaign against the Franco-Spanish entente, and recommends a rapprochement or even an agreement with Germany.

Peking, April 20.
Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, proposed to raise a loan for the promotion of industries in his provinces.

The President of the Board of Finance has refused to consider his proposal.

Peking, April 20.
Prince Tsai Tsun has strongly criticised the regulations for the formation of the provisional New Cabinet.

He said, if this is adopted, China will be the laughing stock of the foreign nations.

Peking, April 20.
Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has telegraphed to Peking stating that the troubles caused by the rebels in the province have been suppressed.

Peking, April 20.
The President of the Interior proposes to send deputies to the various provinces to investigate the anarchical movement in China.

Peking, April 20.
The Board of Interior has telegraphed to the Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals to take every precaution against the spread of the anarchical movement.

Bombay, April 21, 7.25 a.m.
A Washington message states that the Mexican reply to the American demand for restrictive measures on the frontier, as handed in by President Taft, is, according to the Mexican ambassador, friendly both in form and substance.

Peking, April 20.
H.E. Liu Yuk Lin, the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, and H.E. Liu Sik-fan, the Chinese Minister in Paris, have reported to the Board of Foreign Affairs that the Powers will discuss the right of superintending China's finances at the forthcoming Hague Conference.

Peking, April 20.
Owing to lack of funds in the Treasury, Princes Tsai Tsun and Tao propose to raise a loan for the improvement of the arsenal in the north. The improvement of the arsenal in the south, it is reported, will be dropped for the present.

BOXING.

We understand the great fight between Roy Keany and Melvino, the coloured boxer from Zamboanga, will probably take place on Saturday, June 24th, at the stadium, Belle View Hotel. Should the weather be fine, a tremendous crowd is likely to be present, and a large number of sportsmen from the Philippines are sure to be here. Arrangements have also been made for cinematograph pictures of the fight to be taken while in progress.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

HONGKONG, SATUR., APRIL 22, 1911.

THE CHINA OF TO-DAY.

(15th April.)

The China of to-day presents a sorry spectacle to the world. There is anarchy within; distrust without, and it would be dangerous to prophesy the exact lines upon which she will carve out her destiny. There are sympathetic eyes watching her, and hands are ready to give her strength when her administrators realize to the full the gravity of the present situation and have a faithful conception of the masses who are yearning to express a newly-born national spirit. The task of the Peking authorities is no mean one, and although it seems at the moment that it is difficult of solution, there must rise a man or men who will be able to command sympathy as well as confidence, and thus save the Empire from disintegration. The recent tragedy in Canton, to our mind, seems to be an outward indication of a misguided but earnest propaganda which finds enthusiastic adherents in various parts of China, and particularly outside its confines. It is an outward sign of the spirit which is being fostered, unfortunately, in varying degrees, by the large number of secret societies which for ages past have existed in China. The people are imbued with a desire to rise to a higher plane, but the lines adopted are not always in consonance with our ideas of progress in civilization. Weak in every way, she has been forced to comply with the demands of other nations, whenever her diplomacy brought her into conflict with the Powers.

Her administrators of the millions who speak different dialects are by no means keeping with a progressive age. The readers of her press are every day regaled with sensational stories of secret conclaves being held abroad with a view to the partition of the Empire, of frontier troubles, of intruding troops, &c. &c. &c. and hostility against the foreigner are religiously cultivated, and while there is among the masses, as well as in the palaces of Peking, a natural suspicion of the foreigner, no serious effort is being made that China should save herself, by industrial and commercial development. Therein we believe, lies the salvation of China. Loans are being negotiated for which will lift her above temporary embarrassments, but her conquest must be not over any greedy and meddling Powers, but over the colossal ignorance of her people and the rapacity of her officials.

TRANSPORTATION IN SOUTH CHINA.

(18th April.)

The development of transportation in South China, notably along the West River, and in the Shan States near the Burmah frontier, is worthy of detailed comment. As we pointed out in this column some little time ago, the most notable efforts in this direction have to do with the extension of motor-boats services. These have been numerous and important on the West River, where it is likely that many more will be established shortly.

Such means of communication have been in operation for some time past between Wuchow, Nanning and Pailieh, and a tentative service on similar lines is, or actually has been, opened between Nanning and the frontier open port of Lungchow. In the words of Mr. Commissioner Lindholm of the Imperial Maritime Customs at the latter place, "these efforts to arouse interest of some practical usefulness would yet have been as futile as those of yore had it not been for the initiative and energy shown in this cause by some of the younger native merchants here." It is to be hoped that when the motor boats have proved a successful enterprise, native business people will turn their attention to and seriously consider the question of motor-carriage communication between Lungchow (or Yashuitan) and Namkwan, i.e., the railroad of the Tonkin system on the frontier. The distance is less than 15 miles, and though the already existing, fairly good road no doubt would have to be improved and kept in repair, this could probably be done at a reasonable cost. While heavy, bulky cargo should come by boat from Nanning this projected motor carriage line would handle light freight, parcels, and particularly passengers and their luggage. Without better means of communication this section of Kwangsi will remain in seclusion and stagnation. With improved means of communication and transport, even on such comparatively modest and cheap lines as mentioned, one may confidently look for progress. Much which is now waste land would be taken under cultivation. Stretches covered with rank grass might give way to plantations of rubber and camphor trees. Such a combined motor, carriage and boat traffic, while serving the need of the present, would probably pave the way and make possible a railway in the more prosperous future.

The boats already running are, as we said before, of Chinese make, from the shipyards of Hongkong; the plans being drawn by English shipbuilders. There are now, at least, seven of them in service—six between Wuchow and Nanning and one between Nanning and Pailieh. New boats are to go into service between Nanning and Lungchow shortly. There are other projects in process. For instance it is proposed to run a line of motor boats from Chiu Ying Chow up river from Switow to Chongchow.

A WORLD CHANGE.

(17th April.)

The recently ratified treaty between America and Japan will have a radical effect upon international politics. It for the first time marks the recognition by nations of the principle that they may exclude whom they will. That is to say, that all countries are now open to all peoples except as they are especially prohibited. The change is a very great one, for even as late as sixty years ago the greater part of the earth's surface was prohibited to all peoples except as they were specially admitted. Central Asia was a sealed book, "conserved" Siberia, admitting none other from the East or from the West, from the Urals or from the Pacific. The Central Asian Khanates, now Russian Turkistan, were absolutely forbidden to strangers, and none could enter except disguised. Afghanistan and Beluchistan were in similar case. China and Japan allowed entry to certain areas, but to these only. Siam and Burmah were unknown lands almost, while Northern Africa was closed except in Egypt and Algeria and at a few treaty ports. Arabia was and remains the one and only large area of the earth's surface where one cannot freely travel, and this more because of religious idiosyncrasies than political motives.

The present situation has been brought about primarily by the strenuous efforts of European nations to obtain the right of free living in all parts of the globe, coupled

with the knowledge which their success has given them that in the words of the Scriptures, while "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth," He has also "determined the bounds of their habitation," in order to this passage which is not generally quoted. The new treaty may be said to be based on this Biblical admission. Each land is to develop its own indigenous civilization and accept only the immigration which it can assimilate. We need hardly emphasise the admirable principle involved, but it gives the coup de grace to the dream of the middle of the nineteenth century that the world was going to be a great melting pot, in which all the races of the earth would mingle together, to their mutual peace, happiness and prosperity. Whether the disappearance of this idea from the mind of man is to be welcomed is a question that under the circumstances few will attempt to answer. As far as one can judge at present racial differences are recognised in order that racial antipathies may be lessened. This is a most satisfactory arrangement and is not incompatible with the "brotherhood of man" theory. Even brothers often desire to dwell a little apart.

HOME PRODUCTION.

(19th April.)

The average "Westerner" regards China as a dumping-ground for his products. For many hundreds of years he has been steadily increasing his imports to the neighbouring country. They were needed; many are still needed; but as is only natural the Chinese needing these things are beginning to ask themselves with increasing volubility why they should not produce them themselves. The dilution of a monopoly is always a matter of serious import—to the monopolist. The Western monopolist in China to-day sees his position threatened by changes which are the logical outcome of the lessons which for so many years he has been teaching his market. Always the world goes round in circles and we are rapidly reaching the point on the circumference of the wheel whence China will change roles; and from importer of all things become producer of many and exporter of much that she now buys abroad.

Among the many new industries that have made their bow to the Chinese market the most important for the moment are the wool-weaving concerns. They are surely and steadily beating down the opposition of the wool imports and capturing the local markets. There is, for instance, the Shihai mill at Shanghai. It produces 874 yards of cloth daily, or 262, 320 yards yearly. Its main object is to supply cloth for the immediate local market, though it hopes soon to be in a position to cater for the Government trade. The factory is under a Chinese superintendent, who has four Europeans under him, but these latter will be dispensed with shortly. The wool used is obtained from North China. About 250 native labourers are employed, half being women. Again, at Lanchow, Kansui, a similar factory has been started. It began to work only last year although the machinery had been imported from Europe several years ago. At Wuchow also there is a Chinese wool-mill using Japanese machinery, while at Chingho and Tientsin the same industry is in operation. Cotton mills are also numerous and are very rapidly increasing. There are at the present moment in China nearly two thousand modern looms for the manufacture of cotton fabrics. This, of course, is a hopelessly inadequate number to turn out the amount needed by the Empire, but it is a beginning—and from the acorn grow the oak.

Best will the cheapest labour the world knows, China must become a producing country second to none. We are teaching her steadily, have been doing so for many years, and she undoubtedly is assimilating the lesson. Our imports may not show a large decrease within the next ten years, but that decrease is certainly threatened and just as certainly will come. When the foreign importer fades into comparative if not complete insignificance beside the local Chinese products, the dawn of the foreigners' defeat in China will have arrived.

THE IDOLS OF DIPLOMACY.

(20th April.)

Diplomacy is primarily concerned with the lessening of its clients' ills. It should be the most direct, the most definite, the most common-sense expression of opinion and development of which humanity is capable. Since its fathers, the inaugurators of the Tower of Babel, first tried, specially, to belittle the omniscient, however it has for the greater part dealt in words, and the deeds of developing humanity have been done without re-

fu, similar to that now in operation on the West River. This motor boat traffic is important inasmuch as it affords opportunities for the introduction of foreign merchandise which otherwise, by reason of the excessive freight charges, would be excluded, but its most important aspect, perhaps, is that it is a visible expression of the desire of Chinese business men in this part of the country to secure improved means of transportation. The growth of transportation is the dominant feature of the business outlook in South China, and it carries a confidence in the traders which casts a rosy light over our commercial future.

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forces to it. Diplomacy has before now made a war certain. In opposition to the wishes of the people it has never yet avoided one. It has made war certain, unavoidable, because most of its work consists of whisperings in dark corners, is carried out in the "awful hush" of state secrecy, drains from itself substance, like the camel. There is no need for this. A diplomat is not a Man in an Iron Mask. He is an able citizen given the right of expressing his country's opinions and invested with the duty of guarding his country's rights and developing its commerce. There is no need for Star Chamber methods. Either he has right on his side or he has not. America saw the truth of this immediately after its re-birth. What is known as "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy was presented to the world by that nation. "The gold braid and the court sword took a secondary place in Washington's administration in preference to direct and common-place methods of solving the problems of the people. Much cheap ridicule was directed against the change. Diplomacy, which is inherently peaceful, failed to see how it could be successful without its court sword and other trappings. Preaching peace, it hates publicity, the strongest motive of peace. The spokesman of universal brotherhood, as it is, it has failed, and is now failing to realise that auspicious is disarmed where there are no attempts at concealment."

Diplomacy is the actual manifestation of humanity's passionate desire to live in peace. The louder, therefore, it preaches its gospel, the more likelihood of success attending its efforts. Few of us are free from the desire to "pretend," but we may in justice expect that men who represent us before the world should have a more definite idea of the direction which their activities should take, than that which suggests to children the game of "Puss in the Corner."

China is a peculiar sinner in this respect. Her diplomacy, as the producer of a Babel, probably is without comparison. She persists in playing blind man's bluff with her own failings and obligations. "Shirt-sleeve" diplomacy is urgently needed. The inherent "deceit" of humanity calls out for someone to take charge of the fortunes of our great neighbour, someone who in the spirit of a penitent at the feet of civilisation, will undertake the great task of removing the cloak of pretence, the covering of diplomacy, from the shoulders of a people of high promise.

HONGKONG AND THE CORONATION.

(19th April.)

Our readers will have read with interest the long letter entitled "Hongkong and the Coronation" which appeared in yesterday's issue, but we would draw special attention to two of the points made by the writer. In a very happy phrase he says: "since consideration for and sympathy with the afflicted is pre-eminently a Kingly quality, . . . some attempt might be made to render the inmates of the public hospitals temporarily oblivious to the monotony of their sufferings and of their pain." As an incident in a coronation celebration, such kindly interest as that suggested in fellow beings unfortunately afflicted should receive the support of all. The gentler sex would be the more suitable for the carrying out of this project, and we hope some kindly lady will undertake the arousing of interest in it.

The writer of the letter also attracts attention when he says in reference to the advisability of a military and naval display: "It is, above all things, a time of pomp and ceremony; of demonstration of Government and the powers that lie behind Government. A better opportunity could not be had of bringing home to the large population of this Colony a lively sense of the protection it enjoys while dwelling and trading here, and of the political significance of the Throne and the forces supporting the Throne."

We entirely agree with this; we go further, indeed, and say that some such display is almost incumbent on the authorities. It seems to us that if the misadventures of the garrison, military and naval, have not an opportunity of playing the National Anthem

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in the presence of the "line" and of the civilian residents we will have failed to accord due honour to the occasion. The crowning of the King of Britain is something more than an idle ceremony, and calls for every effort to make it impressive. As the representative of the King His Excellency the Governor might most fittingly—will not use a stronger term—hold such a review. As a saluting point he could not choose a more suitable place than at the foot of the statue of King George. We are not as a nation addicted to the blowing of our own trumpet, but nevertheless if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well, and it is certainly the general opinion that the Coronation should be celebrated here. The celebration, therefore, should be adequate to the great occasion, and we fail to see how it can be so if the naval and military forces of the Crown in this most important outpost of Empire are not displayed. Every available man in garrison should be paraded, not only in order to do honour to the uniforms they have the privilege to wear, but also in order to remind the community in general of the great civilising force they represent. It seems to us obvious also that His Excellency the Governor should place himself prominently in the public eye on this occasion. An address, a reflected speech from the Throne, as it were, would appear to be more than suitable. There are several official intimations which would be welcomed in connection with such an event as the Coronation. There is no one except the Governor who could undertake this task, and this address of loyalty could be forwarded to His Majesty as an expression from this distant colony. We earnestly trust that the Administration will see eye to eye with us in this matter. We fully recognise that such a parade as we suggest entails fatigue on those concerned, but on such an occasion this is a matter of very slight import, and we are besides convinced that the men themselves would be the last to object to honour publicly the King in whose service they are.

CHINESE PARTNERS.

(21st April.)

The new Ordinance which comes into force in January next regulating the local conditions of Chinese partnerships will tend to remove from native commercial life many abuses which occupy the time of our courts needlessly under the existing measure. This last, the present partnership law, is habitually evaded by respectable and responsible members of the Chinese community because it runs counter to the essential characteristics of Chinese partnerships. In the words of the Chief Justice it "was the deliberate intention to ignore the Chinese customs," and the result has been, of course, that the law has been an incentive to misdeeds, if not actually to crime. As the Attorney General in his memorandum on the new Ordinance points out, the chief characteristics of the present law are the unlimited liability of each partner for the debts of the firm, the dissolution of the partnership upon the death or bankruptcy of any partner, and the limit to the number of partners. In contradistinction, a Chinese partnership recognises the liability of any particular partner only in proportion to the amount which his share in the business bears to the total debt, and partnerships are not dissolved on the death of any partner. The objection to the Chinese liability principle is, naturally, that it involves a creditor finding and suing each and every member of the insolvent firm before he can hope to be paid in full. The new Ordinance declares that the liability of any registered partnership shall be unlimited, while at the same time it follows the Chinese principle of proportionate liability of individual partners, the onus of proof however that their assets are not unconnected with the partnership to lie with them. This is a strictly fair arrangement and the framers of the Ordinance are to be congratulated upon it. They have also been wise in recognising the inadvisability of individuals hiding their identities under what are officially known as "fong names." The Ordinance provides that a Chinese partner

shall be registered under the first name he receives at birth or under the name that is given to him on reaching manhood's estate. We could have wished in this connection that the Ordinance had scope to deal with the practice to which we refer elsewhere, namely that of declaring a Chinese from the interior who is desirous of going to America to be a partner in the firm in order that he may enter the States as the representative of such firm. However, on the whole, the Ordinance will certainly help local commercial life to purify itself, and it is peculiarly satisfactory to note that every effort has been made to give effect to purely Chinese customs in this attempt to regulate the trade of the community. The many pitfalls that lie in wait for such a measure have been most skillfully avoided, and we trust that the Ordinance will be found in practice to be as useful as it would appear to be in theory.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday morning, Mr. Justice Gifford, at the Supreme Court gave judgment in the case in which Cheong Lee and Co. were sued by Mrs. G. Monti, to recover \$908.00 for the value of furniture had and received, or the return of the same.

It will be remembered that one of the defences was that the contract was void, on the grounds that the woman was of a certain class and that the furniture was bought for an immoral purpose. The facts were fully reported in our issue of April 18th.

His Lordship said he was satisfied that plaintiff's story was true. Touching the question of the legality of the contract, he was of the opinion that the transaction, which was the subject matter of the action, was not tainted with immorality and therefore he would find for the plaintiff. He made an order for the delivery of the goods by the defendant to the plaintiff unless the parties could agree to a valuation, while she was also to receive the net proceeds of the auction.

Mr. Hind applied for a stay of execution with a view to appeal. His Lordship granted the request, giving a stay of execution for 8 days conditional upon \$900 the value of the furniture, and \$200 for costs, being paid into court by Wednesday next.

Mr. Hind: But your Lordship has not found that the value of the goods was \$900.

His Lordship: Well we will put it at \$700.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—It has been pointed out to us that in our last week's report we made two statements concerning the market here which were not altogether consistent. In the first paragraph we said "It really looks as though the trade had returned to a more normal state than it has been in for some years," whereas what we wrote in the 8th paragraph was directly contradictory. It would have expressed our meaning perhaps rather better had we said "was returning, but we contend that the actual amount of new business doing at the moment does not indicate the state of the market as much as the prompt clearances of forward purchases to fill the immediate consumptive demand, which is very general and is undoubtedly genuine, in spite of all the impediments that the trade has had to contend with in recent months. This week even less has taken place in the way of fresh business, but still the majority of importers are satisfied and confident at the way in which clearances are going on. There is still some little difficulty regarding the plague restrictions up north, passengers and merchandise both being delayed at some ports in spite of the assurance that the disease had disappeared. This has caused considerable annoyance with the natives, chiefly through misunderstandings arising owing to the non-announcement of changes in the regulations. We learn that at the ports under Japanese control free access is now possible, and that in consequence the shipment of large quantities of piece goods has commenced.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held Thursday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard presided.

There were also present:—Hon. Mr. C. Clementi, Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Acting Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. W. G. H. G. C. M. G., Director of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar-General.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. U. Kewick.

Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.

Mr. R. H. Crofton (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster took his oath as a new member of Council.

Financial minutes Nos. 23 and 25 were laid on the table. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee. Report No. 5 of the Finance Committee was adopted.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—It is hereby resolved that a sum of dollars four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and one and cents fifty-nine (\$412,501.59) be advanced out of funds in the custody of the Government for the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section) during the year 1911.

His Excellency said that it was the fourth successive year in which he rose to make an annual statement as to the progress and cost of the railway. The cost of the undertaking was so large that he had thought it advisable to treat it in a way that was only accorded to a colonial budget and he hoped that that course would be in accordance with the wishes of the Council and the community outside. The report of the resident engineer was laid upon the table with the accounts of last year and he would endeavour to explain such items as appeared to him to require some explanation. In order that the proceedings might be in order he would move the resolution set down on the paper in his name so that hon. members should they desire to do so, would be able to ask questions and follow him when he had finished. The estimated total cost of the railway including the interest on the capital sum was last year estimated at \$12,371,495. The estimated total now was \$12,208,020 to complete the railway, showing a decrease of \$74,566. They would find also a detailed statement of the various excesses and savings on the estimate which was presented to them this year. The increase in the cost of rolling stock was in order to meet the requirement for the through connection to Canton and he could mention in that connection that it had been agreed that each section should find its own rolling stock in proportion to its mileage. They would see that there was a sum of \$109,961 which had been required for depreciation and realization of plant required during construction so that the total net cost to the railway of plant required for construction would be \$211,395, and not as it was last year \$101,884. That is to say it has been increased by the sum of \$109,511. The next large item of excesses in construction were the last five items under stores, China and stores suspense. The first three of those items totalled to a sum of \$113,395. The last two items amounted to \$72,446. These stores were expected to realize \$32,000 on sale just as the construction plant was expected to realize one lot. That would altogether amount to \$132,000 which was expected to be raised for the sale of stores when over any purchasers have been found. Turning to the cost of the railway His Excellency said that the colony had borrowed \$12,208,020. Half of that had been repaid and spent upon the railway and the remainder was a course of repayment in the next five years. The railway was opened last October 1st in spite of some delay. The earnings amounted to a sum of \$33,980. The estimates which they had formed for six months was only \$20,000 and therefore the amount

which was actually received was really 3-1/2 times that which they had expected. The expenditure amounted to \$31,147, exclusive of interest. The interest on capital for that time \$96,300. For the current year the estimate showed a sum of \$593,108 which included \$410,000 for interest but nothing for sinking fund, which he thought ought to have been included. There is therefore in the current year a sum of \$418,830 to be paid out of the current revenue of the colony and if he added to that a sinking fund of one per cent there would be a debit of \$520,000. They might say that the traffic had exceeded their anticipations and it was confidently hoped that when the Chinese section was opened, the receipts from the railway would be more than they had even dared to anticipate. The Chinese section was to be open in August and they would not therefore have any complete accounts for the whole line till the end of 1912. Dealing further with the question of the Chinese section His Excellency regretted that the whole line was not under one single or joint management, which was their original intention. The duplication of the staff would have been avoided and the cost of running would be decreased in like proportion.

Proceeding, His Excellency said that on his way out last year, he discussed the question of the completion of the Chinese section of the Railway with His Excellency the Director of Railways Liang Shih Hing but no definite result was obtained. His Excellency Wei Han to their great regret resigned but his successor was giving every satisfaction. Continuing, His Excellency said that the total cost of the workshops and equipments was \$101,000—a little over a lakh. The Government had been subjected to a great deal of criticism on the score of neglecting to foster local industries. The Chairman of the Dock Company, who was a well-known figure not only in business circles but also on the Council, expressed the opinion that by the action of the government in building wharves and godowns, not only the interests of the Dock Company but also those of the general taxpayer would be injured. He thought that the gentleman referred to would be glad to accept the explanation which he (His Excellency) was going to give. It was cheaper and better to run their own shops. Many tenders had been put up and it was generally found that the tenders put up by the Dock Company were higher than any of the rest and eventually it was decided that it would be unwise to allow any particular body to monopolise the work. It was also thought by the railway officials that the supervision of the railway rolling stock should not be allowed, if possible, to pass off from their hands. His Excellency felt sure that Council would agree that Government had not only tried to foster the interests of the taxpayer but the community generally. His Excellency also wished to remove another misapprehension. The Chairman of the Wharf and Godown Company expressed the fear that the Government might institute a scheme of reclamation and thus constitute a source of competition. He would like to say that Government had no idea to build either wharves or godowns until such time as the position of the railway was such as justified an extension. Mutual assistance was necessary between the Railway and the taxpayer. A broad-minded spirit should exist and that liberal spirit should not be confined to Government. His Excellency referred to the question as to what hour of the day the traffic would be heaviest and so on. The problem was new to Hongkong and it would be unwise to form a premature opinion. He hoped that hon. member would be satisfied with the explanation and that Council were agreed that the Government had tried to do their best under somewhat difficult circumstances. The criticism which had been referred to not only appeared in the local Press but also in "Capital and Commerce" and so he thought it was necessary to give an explanation in detail. He would ask the community generally and the Press that when they wished to pass criticisms they should

first try to ascertain whether the information on which they were going to base their criticism was correct. That information they could always obtain at any time of the day. Criticism based on accurate information was always valuable but criticism not so based made them appear undignified and ridiculous in the eyes of outsiders. In conclusion, His Excellency expressed the hope that the Railway would at some future date justify the enormous amount of money which had been spent on it. He thought his words covered all the salient points of the report, but if any member wished to ask for further information, he would be glad to give it. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Hewett said he did not understand whether His Excellency wished Council to vote on the budget that afternoon and whether hon. members were entitled to speak.

His Excellency said that the resolution was intended to be put to the vote that afternoon, but if hon. member so wished, the resolution would be deferred till the next meeting.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said that it was obvious that members could not express an opinion on His Excellency's valuable report just then. He felt sure that those members on whose behalf he was authorized to speak would endorse His Excellency's very illuminating remarks, but still, he did not think they could be expected to vote on the resolution that afternoon. The speaker proceeded to refer in eulogistic terms to His Excellency's efforts towards the promotion of the Railway. His Excellency had given much of his time to the consideration of questions in connection with the Railway and if there had occurred any losses it was certainly not due to a lack of exertion on His Excellency's part. On that point they were all agreed. But at the same time he did not think that their best interests had been served. They had all realised at the time the idea was first mooted the necessity of having railways throughout China but they were not responsible for the way in which the work of building the railway had been proceeded with. He referred to America and other parts of the world, where their experience was unknown, and he could not conceive why their own particular line should have cost so much. They could only conclude that those who had been directly concerned with the building of the railway had not the best interests of the Colony at heart. He had not the pleasure of being identified with the shipping concerns which had been referred to in the course of the debate excepting a small share, which he had in the Wharf and Godown Company, so that it was clear he spoke with an absolutely unprejudiced and unbiased mind. As a business-man, he was bound to criticize what he termed the weak policy of the Government (Unofficial cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Pollock seconded the motion to defer further consideration of the resolution.

This was unanimously agreed to. Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett asked the following question standing in his name:—With regard to the installation and operation of a station for wireless telegraphy in this colony, and in view of the fact that the commercial community is becoming restless at the apparent inaction of this Government, will the Government state definitely what steps it may be prepared to take to furnish what is now an absolute necessity for a colony, the greatest part of whose trade and life is connected with shipping?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—The correspondence on this subject is of a confidential nature, but the Honourable Members may be assured that there has been no inaction or lack of initiative on the part of this Government. So long ago as the end of 1909 His Excellency the Governor took steps to investigate the question in conjunction with Vice Admiral Sir Redworth Lambton and appointed a small committee consisting of naval and military experts and the then Acting Director of Public Works with Sir F. H. May as Chairman, to report as to the best site in the Colony for a wireless station, the cost and other matters. The report of the Committee was forwarded to the Secretary of State with His Ex-

cellency's recommendations on March 1st 1910 and there has been an interchange of confidential correspondence since that date. There are really two separate questions involved, viz: the advisability of establishing a high-power station, and the proposal to establish a short distance station of low power. On the former question no decision will be reached until after the Imperial Conference which meets next month in London, for it is obvious that questions affecting many Colonies are involved. As regards the latter question it is understood that His Majesty's Government have already come to a decision, but a temporary delay has occurred due to certain natural difficulties which are believed to exist in Hongkong and it has been necessary to defer for a short time the final conclusion of the matter. His Excellency has been in telegraphic communication with the Home Government on the subject for some time past.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an ordinance to amend the Flogging Ordinance, 1903.

This Bill has been submitted to and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It authorises the infliction of the birch in the case of offences against the two sections of Ordinance No. 2 of 1865 which deal with kidnapping in its most serious forms, and it authorises the infliction of the "cat" in cases which fall within the section of Ordinance No. 5 of 1865 dealing with robbery with violence.

His Excellency, dealing with the bill to amend the Flogging Ordinance Act 1903, said the Flogging Ordinance of 1903 was introduced on the principle of the Home Act of 1863, generally called the Garrotter's Act, which makes crimes of violence, robbery with violence, and armed violence, punishable by flogging with the "cat." These crimes had become very prevalent of late in the Colony and the time had come when a really deterrent punishment must be used. This bill would limit the number of strokes and he hoped that if the Council passed it, the judges in the Colony would make use of their powers. The cowardly criminal who entered houses and gagged women, and boarded junks with offensive and unarmed crews, would then be sure that he would receive a flogging with the cat in addition to the long sentence of imprisonment. The assistant superintendent of the Victoria Gaol had assured him that the ordinary punishment of birching was no deterrent whatever while the captain superintendent of the police had also told him that short sentences of imprisonment were equally futile. Hardened criminals looking forward to a sentence of three years imprisonment were able to threaten any one who gave evidence against them with the result that people who suffered outrage were unwilling to give information against them with the result that the task of the police was made very much harder.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an ordinance to correct certain references to previous Ordinances contained in the Ordinances passed in the years 1902 and 1903.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an ordinance to establish Registered Partnerships and to give effect to certain Chinese Partnership Customs.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an ordinance to further amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845.

Section 9 of the Principal Ordinance in the Revised Edition was taken from section 20 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1858 and by section 28 of that Ordinance offenders against section 20 were liable to a penalty of fifty dollars besides the expenses of removal. In the revised edition the penalty was, evidently by mistake, changed to five dollars only. This Bill corrects the mistake.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council. The Colonial Secretary presiding. The following proposals were submitted and were unanimously assented to:—The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) in aid of the vote Medical Depart-

ments, C.—Institute, other charges, for the following two items:—Apparatus and chemicals, \$200; fuel and light, \$50; total, \$250.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-five cents, (\$1,359.45) in aid of the vote Public Works, A.—Public Works Department, Personal Emoluments, Director of Public Works, Personal Allowance, £150.

This was all the business.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE.

MR. T. AOKI INTERVIEWED ON HIS NEW POST.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR CHINA TRADE.

Mr. T. Aoki, the newly-arrived Japanese Commercial Attache, granted an interview to a representative of the "Telegraph" Friday morning at his office at the Japanese Consulate-General.

Mr. Aoki is one of the four Commercial Attaches who have just been appointed, his three colleagues being stationed at London, Shanghai and New York. The new appointments are an indication of the efforts which Japan is now making to increase her trade along the most modern lines.

Mr. Aoki was not naturally in a position to explain fully the methods which he proposes to employ to increase his country's trade, but he said that he was primarily to act upon intermediaries between Japanese merchants here and their foreign neighbours. The trade marks problem will receive a great deal of his attention, in connection with China as well as with western nations. Other outstanding questions of commercial importance will also be dealt with by him, actually and by reports to the Japanese Government.

"Trade is in a lively condition at the present moment," said Mr. Aoki. "The conditions which have prevailed for the past two or three years are without doubt giving place to more normal ones. Exports into China are increasing, and imports from it also show signs of activity."

The Japanese sugar trade promises well. I leave for tomorrow in order to study conditions with a view to increasing the local trade between the Island and Hongkong and Japan.

"There should be much activity in the rice export this season. Japan is short of the cereal, very short and we must purchase largely outside. Most of the rice we need must come from here, but some will be imported from Bangkok."

"The plague," continued Mr. Aoki, "has naturally revolutionised the Manchurian market. The great question we must ask ourselves is, Will Europe buy the soybean from so deadly a region? It is not likely that the bean trade will be very satisfactory this season at least."

"Trade generally throughout China is improving and it only needs a little fostering care to approach to the figures of the year after the war."

"I may say that the new treaty with America is being universally welcomed in Japan. It will place the relations of the two countries on an excellent footing, and indeed, as you pointed out in your editorial columns a few days ago, marks a new era in world-history. It must tend largely to increase the Pacific trade."

Mr. Aoki is obviously optimistic, and since his record as a financier and a commercial expert is a high one we must give due regard to his words.

The representative of the "Telegraph" asked him for an expression of opinion on the American war "scare." Mr. Aoki scoffed at the idea that Japan has ideas of territorial expansion in the Pacific.

"We have proved our military value," he said. "War is not necessary to us. My Government desires only that our trade should expand shoulder to shoulder with the commercial expansion of the world, without in any way using the power it may possess to interfere with other nations. We desire only to live in peace and develop our trade."

Mr. Aoki has already been received by His Excellency the Governor and has met other important persons.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall report on the yarn market:—Since our last report on the 1st instant the interval has passed very quiet. Owing to the commencement of festival days of the Chinese third month, the buyers, as usual, have left for their countries, hence fresh bargains as well as clearances are very few and only a limited number of about 1,200 bales are put through, and those too were for urgent up country orders. The prices have ruled weak and the aforesaid small sales are effected at a decline of \$1 to \$2. There is little inquiry for 20s yarn, while the remaining counts are mostly neglected. In all lines of piece goods the demand in consuming countries is abnormally poor, while the stocks are very heavy, which have relatively affected our yarn market, and under the present depressed circumstances, we do not expect any improvement in the near future. Total sales 1,200 bales. Unsold stocks 27,000 bales. Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 24,000 bales.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lamko & Roggo state:—The freight market as far as rates are concerned has remained in about the same position as last reported; however, actual chartering business has been confined to a much smaller compass than during the preceding fortnight, partly in consequence of severity of prompt tonnage, and partly owing to enquiries generally having fallen off especially from southern rice ports. The condition of affairs up north seems to be about similar. The future position of the freight market, will, of course, in a great measure depend upon further developments. It is however not likely that freights all round should decline on account of a temporary inactivity in some quarters, as both the southern and northern seasons have only just commenced.

From Saigon to this, only a hand to mouth business has been done at much reduced rates. Closing quotation for this port is 10 cents per picul. The local rice market has relapsed into stagnation, but a revival can merely be a question of time, depending in the first place greatly upon arrivals of grain from the interior and what can be spared after Saigon millers have satisfied Japan.

Saigon to Philippines:—Present stocks being sufficient for requirements, and the high prices ruling at Saigon have limited business to a single fixture only, there are no further orders traceable, though a few vessels engaged down south have been offering freely.

Saigon-Shanghai:—Has had two charters, the rate working out at 18-16 cents per picul respectively.

Saigon-Java:—No transactions have been reported, neither from Java to this.

Bangkok-Hongkong:—Cargo is offering more freely of late giving regular liners sufficient employment.

Coolie Trade:—German S.S. "Germânia" has been taken up for another trip Amoy to Singapore, obtaining a rate as high as \$8.25 per head.

Newchwang to Canton, no fixtures have taken place during the interval. High prices at Newchwang and a bad market locally have made further business impossible, whereas a large amount of produce is being shipped to Japanese ports and Swatow. After the first pressing demand is filled, prices may become cheaper, rendering business more feasible for our market. Coal freights from Japan have ruled firm with more demand for tonnage. —Fixtures reported:—Moji-Hongkong \$2.10, \$2.20, \$2.00; Miike-Hongay \$3.50, Port Court-Canton \$2.50, Port Court-Swatow \$2.40 and Sabatlik-Zamboanga, private terms.

Timecharter:—Enquiries emanating from the North have resulted in two fresh fixtures at good rates, details in list of settlements overleaf.

COAL REPORT.

Messrs. Hughes & Hough state that no sales are reported, market steady. The quotations are:—Cardiff, \$10.00 to \$21.00 ex-godown, nominal, Australian West

Wallsend \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal, Yubari Lump \$12.00 nominal, Miike Lump \$10.50 to 11.00 ex-ship, nominal, Moji Lump \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady, Moji Unscreamed \$8.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady, Akaike Lump \$8.00 to \$8.25 ex-ship, steady, Kaiping Navy Lump \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship nominal, Kaiping Loco Lump \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship, Kaiping No. 5 Dust \$8.50 to \$8.75 ex-ship, Kaiping No. 1 Dust \$8.25 ex-ship.

ADVENTUROUS BOAT VOYAGES.

AT SEA IN A DREDGER.

If Mr. Frank T. Bullen, our author par excellence of things maritime, wished to add to his adventurous journeyings in unfrequented seas, he will be happily met in the person of Captain Summers, who is at present in our midst.

Captain Summers, who is an old Hongkong acquaintance, has just brought out from home a dredger that is destined for Dalny, or Dalvon (as the Japanese now call it).

The dredger in question, the s.s. Heito Maru, has had a very eventful voyage. As we all know the closest engineers on the Clyde side despair of dredgers ordered for the Far East ever reaching their destination. Mostly disaster befalls them whilst they are not yet out of the throats of the Channel or, as colloquially it is put, before the guts of the Channel have been satisfied. Dredgers from the Clyde side have turned turtle in such number that one loses count. The voyage eastwards is attended with dangers innumerable. In the first instance, the skipper in command has got to undergo the rigours of the Irish Channel which are just as violent at certain seasons (we speak from experience) as the things one has to bear in going round the Horn. As a matter of fact, more lives have been lost out of dredgers coming east than, comparatively speaking, have been in the fishing fleets of the East Coast.

Simply because of this it is becoming more and more a difficult task to get skippers willing to take command of such vessels of an ordinary sea-going type. When it comes to a question of the employment of a master to navigate a ship, and that ship a dredger into the remote port of Dalny in Manchuria, it is little to be wondered at that the bidding is not particularly keen. Yet in this particular instance, when there was little glory and very small monetary remunerative returns to be made, there was quite a number of candidates for the post. Eventually the decision was made in favour of Captain Summers, a man who knows the China coast thoroughly and who knows the waters on the coast in a way to excite the envy of most pilots.

After he was engaged to take the Heito Maru to Dalny, Captain Summers took charge at once at Port Glasgow and set sail for the port of destination at the end of April last year. Owing to stress of weather, he was not able to make good the course which he had mapped out for himself up to time, with the result that the Heito Maru made only about half speed throughout. She had to lay in at Aden for two months. Then she had a long stay in Singapore owing to diversity of weather. When eventually the dredger ran up to Hongkong, she was beset with very tempestuous gales.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the skipper decided to pursue his northward journey and he took his top heavy craft as far as Swatow. There he found it advisable to turn back to Hongkong as coal was short and he had no agents in the treaty port.

Meanwhile the dredger Heito is an object of interest to the shipping community of Hongkong. She is one of the few that have survived the perils of the passage from Europe and her skipper, Captain Summers, is one of the few men who have courageously brought to the Far East a vessel which is unwieldy in smooth water and utterly unmanageable in a heavy sea.

The Heito Maru is to be employed in the Dalny harbour extension works. She can fetch bottom up to a depth of 47 fathoms.

SMUGGLED CHINESE THROWN OVERBOARD.

SHIPLOADS DROWNED OFF LOS ANGELES.

For the second time within a few months a shipload of smuggled Chinese coolies have been thrown overboard in the Pacific Ocean and drowned.

The men were all being taken from Lower California, Mex., and on the approach of the revenue cutters were heartlessly dumped into the sea, there to perish.

Immigration Inspector Connell of Los Angeles states that the cutter Orient witnessed the first murder, and attempted to save the hapless coolies but were too late.

The case under notice occurred last month, when a high-powered gasoline launch attempted to carry a number of coolies into the States. The authorities knew of it and men were placed on guard, while the revenue cutters went out to meet her. She was sighted and fired upon at about ten o'clock at night but managed to escape in the darkness. Next day she entered the harbour and was searched. There were no coolies on board.

"We know there were coolies on board when they left the Mexican harbour," said Connell, "and if there had been none on board when we stopped them entering the harbour last night they would not have run away. We saw members of the same gang deliberately throw a lot of coolies overboard two weeks ago and saw them drown. I am satisfied that the same procedure was followed when the launch was chased last night by the cutter. We will hold the launch and crew."

SPORT.

The Lusitano Recreation Club's annual sports will take place on Easter Monday, at the Happy Valley, commencing at 1 p.m. The entries on the whole are very good, and excellent sport is expected. Two open races are in the programme; a 220 yards race for the championship of the Colony is open to all amateurs, and is to be run under A. A. A. rules. This event should prove interesting. The second open race is for a half mile, open to soldiers, sailors and Police (European). By kind permission of Lt. Colonel McIntyre and Officers of the 8th Rajputs, the band of the Regiment will play during the afternoon.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

HONGKONG SHARES.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. report:—Business continues to show an improving tendency but transactions are still on a somewhat restricted scale.

Rubber.—The quotation for fine hard Para has again fallen and is now quoted 5s. 5d. market weak. Singapore continues to mark time, and although prices are still at a fairly low level, shares are by no means easy to obtain.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

The quotations from the Stock Exchange on the 8th. were:—Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent debentures at Tls. 106 for cash; Maatschappij, etc., in Langkat, Ld. shares at Tls. 111 1/2 for June; Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ld. shares at Tls. 4 for cash; Hall and Holtz, Ld. shares at \$20 for cash; Anglo-French Land Investment Co. Ld. shares at Tls. 90 for cash; Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. shares at Tls. 64 1/2 for cash; and China Flour Mill Co., Ld. shares at Tls. 20 for cash.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Mr. Leonardo Osorio, recently Provincial Governor of Cavite, Philippine Islands, was entertained at luncheon by His Excellency on Tuesday last.

Sir Joseph Hutchinson, the retiring Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Lady Hutchinson passed through by the English mail on Thursday, and lunched at Government House.

Mrs. Fox, wife of the Commercial Attaché, British Legation, Peking, arrived from the north Friday and was a guest of His Excellency at Government House. She left for England Saturday by a Delhi.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IN AMERICA.

New York, 2nd March.—The Federal courts in several jurisdictions of the country have recently decided cases bearing upon Chinese exclusion, one of which was before Judge Hand of this district of the United States Circuit Court. Judge Hand sustained a demurrer to an indictment charging Robert Jamieson, a steamship captain, with committing a misdemeanour in bringing into this port a Chinese seaman who was a member of his crew. Jamieson was indicted under the law of 1888 providing punishment for the master of any vessel who should land or attempt to land a Chinese seaman within the United States.

In his opinion Judge Hand says it must be conceded that there is no statute excluding any Chinaman except a labourer, and the main question at issue is whether a seaman or member of a vessel is a labourer within the meaning of the statute. The court believes there is ample authority holding that a seaman is not a labourer, and it accords with the reasonable usage of words. While a sailor does manual labour, he is not in ordinary parlance a labourer, either skilled or unskilled.

The court says:—Congress in the act of 1892, section 3, recognized the word as not covering all those who do manual labour by specifically including certain occupations, such as fishing, which are of the same kind, as seafaring. I have no doubt on principle that a seaman is not included in the term. The purpose of the act was to prevent the entry of those who by their different standard of living would depress the wages in America of those who can least resist such competition. Of course a nice economic speculation might suggest the same reason for applying the act to American seamen, but unhappily there are not many such any way, and besides the act would not then be coterminous with its purposes, because most seamen coming here are on foreign ships and do not compete with our countrymen.

In the case of the United States vs. Ah Fook the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, has held that the Chinese exclusion acts do not apply to Chinamen serving on board vessels touching at American ports while on a voyage to a foreign port, such seamen being authorized to land on giving bond to depart within thirty days, as required by the regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labour. The court also held that in a case where a Chinaman gave such a bond it was valid when he was arrested subsequently for violating the customs revenue law, although the Federal authorities refused to permit the seaman to be returned after having left the country except on complying with certain specified conditions.

The court quoted the decision of Judge Toulin in United States vs. Burk (C. C. 99 Fed 895, 898) as follows:—My opinion is that these statutes [immigration statutes] do not contemplate the exclusion of crews of vessels which lawfully trade to our ports, and that they do not in spirit or letter apply to seamen engaged in their calling, whose home is on the sea and who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, who come on a vessel into the United States with no intention to reside therein, but with the intention when they come of leaving again on that or some other vessel for the port of shipment or some other foreign port in the course of her trade. To hold that these statutes apply to aliens comprising the bona fide crews of vessels engaged in commerce between the United States and foreign countries would lead to great injustice to such vessels; oppression to their crews and serious consequences to commerce. The same court held that where the Chinese defendant in a deportation proceeding alleges citizenship a determination of such question by the Secretary of Commerce and Labour is conclusive subject only to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts to review on habeas corpus, whether the person has had a fair trial.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors to the twenty-second ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's offices, St. George's Building, at noon on Tuesday, 25th April, is as follows:—Gentlemen, your directors have the pleasure to submit the accompanying statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1911. The balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account is \$180,514.36; after deducting directors' fees (\$3,000) there remains a sum of \$180,514.36 available for appropriation, and your directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:—To pay a dividend of 12 per cent, say \$1.20 per share on 60,000 shares, \$72,000.00; to pay a bonus of 1 per cent, say 10 cents per share on 60,000 shares, \$6,000.00; to write off Plant Account for depreciation, \$81,023.34; to write off Property Account for depreciation, \$6,722.30; to pay bonus to staff, \$4,123.04; to carry forward to next account, \$10,045.68; \$180,514.36.

Directors.—Sir H. N. Mody resigned his seat on the board and Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., was appointed to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. G. H. Medhurst and J. W. C. Bonnar retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and R. C. Edwards, the latter in the absence of Mr. J. Cox Edwards. Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and R. C. Edwards offer themselves for re-election.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Hbert & Co.'s piece goods market report says:—

As far as concern imports direct has been a quiet interval, but dealers have been actively engaged in re-selling goods imported for and now arriving, clearances, in spite of a week's most unpropitious weather, having been large. All outlets have been taking care freely, especially those up the Shanghai coast, and Newchwang has also been in the market again, as the first shipments sent up for the opening of that market have been favourably received. Some of the near markets to Shanghai are not doing much, especially Ningpo, but the continuous rain has no doubt had some effect in retarding orders from these places.

Home values are easing down to an appreciable extent, without, however, calling out much in the way of new business from here, though a small business in a few greys and whites appears to have been booked, and a few small lines of fancy and dyed goods for the autumn are stated to have been concluded.

"THE MESSIAH"

GOOD RENDERING BY AUGMENTED CHOIR.

The seating accommodation of St. John's Cathedral was taxed to the uttermost Friday evening, when the Choir, assisted by a good number of voices, rendered selections from Handel's "Messiah." Shortened evenings was first sung; and then Mr. Donnan Fuller rendered a piece from Wagner's Parsifal with fine effect.

This was immediately followed by the "Messiah," from which several representative passages were taken. The Choir's rendering of the chorus "All We Like Sheep" was quite an artistic triumph, the balance being accurately maintained throughout, while the attack left little to be desired.

The solos were taken by Messrs. Goldsmith, T. L. Perkins and Kew, and Messrs. E. B. Watts, C. Higginsbotham, E. Best, and R. E. White, in good style. Special mention should be made of the excellent manner in which Master T. Martin sang "But Thine did not leave his soul in hell." The whole performance of the augmented Choir redounded greatly to their credit, while the work of the organist took no small part in producing the general effect.

The service concluded with the hymn "Rock of Ages" during which a collection was made on behalf of the Cathedral Organ Fund.

SENSATION ON THE OPIUM MARKET.

REPORTED GIGANTIC ROBBERY.

Shanghai was electrified on the 10th to learn that a robbery which shows every sign of proving the greatest crime of the kind ever committed by foreigners in China or Japan, has just been perpetrated in our midst, says the "Shanghai Times." The men involved—there are two of them—are Shooker Moosa and J. A. B. Ezra, Jews both of them, and both British subjects, the former being a native of Aden and the latter originally of Bagdad but naturalised in his boyhood in Bombay. Shooker Moosa, a married man with a large family, had resided for many years in Shanghai and had always been very highly respected and esteemed. Ezra is unmarried. Moosa, up till a year ago, was employed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and Ezra up to within the same period had been a clerk in the Telephone Co., and before that an employee of Messrs. Abraham and Co. About twelve months ago the two men left their respective employments and began business on their own account under the style of Albert and Sons, Importers, Exporters and General Commission Agents, with offices at No. 7, Kiungse Road. The business which they chiefly engaged in was the opium business, with the details of which they were both perfectly familiar. In consequence of the recent sudden decline in the price of opium they are understood to have sustained heavy losses. About a week ago they entered into forward contracts to purchase opium on behalf of a great number of Chinese wholesale dealers in the drug, among them being some of the largest operators in Shanghai. The money involved in these transactions aggregated, we understand, between four lakhs and four lakhs and a half of tols. They never purchased the opium called for by the contracts, however, and the delivery orders on the godowns which they issued to the dealers—and against which the firm of Albert and Sons obtained ten to fifteen-day orders on Chinese banks—were spurious, inasmuch as they had reference to consignments of opium which did not exist. The total amount of the Bank orders which they received in this way is not exactly known, but it is understood to be very large, something in the neighbourhood of Tls. 150,000. The orders were exchanged on Thursday and Friday, at a heavy discount, for gold bars and sovereigns, and Ezra and Moosa are now missing. The office of the firm Albert and Sons being closed on Saturday morning gave rise to certain uneasiness and suspicion, and when, later in the day, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., in whose godown Messrs. Albert and Sons' opium was supposed to be stored, refused to honour that firm's delivery orders, the dealers interested took alarm. Investigations were hurriedly made and sufficient was revealed to justify warrants being issued by the British Court for the arrest of Moosa and Ezra—which was done on the information of the Yuen-sing opium hong, Smith's Market, which complained of having been victimised to the extent of Tls. 17,000.

The most diligent search failed to reveal the whereabouts of the missing men on Saturday, but on Sunday it was ascertained that two individuals answering their description had taken passage on the s.s. Chikuzen Maru for Japan, rushing hurriedly on board the vessel at the last moment prior to her departure, but, we understand, it has not yet been definitely ascertained whether this is really the case or not. If they have gone to Japan there may be difficulty and delay in bringing them back to Shanghai to stand their trial, for Great Britain has no extradition treaty with Japan, and unless the aid of diplomacy can be successfully invoked, the fugitives cannot be interfered with—which would be a matter of very great regret on everybody's account.

With wide awake citizens and modern facilities, Manila is going ahead rapidly and is bound to be the hub of eastern commercialism. This statement was made Saturday by Mr. Z. D. Dunn, formerly compiler of the Pacific Mail shipping guide.

CHINESE MARRIAGES.

QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

Christian Chinese in the Straits Settlements have of late been seriously considering the question of the advisability or otherwise of registration of marriages. A local paper thus reports the debate:—Members of the Chinese Christian Association and their friends met in the society's hall to discuss the motion "That this house considers that legislation providing for the official registration of Chinese marriages in the Colony will be advantageous to the Chinese community."

Mr. Tan Yew Chay opened the discussion, drawing attention to the trouble, worry and heavy expense over the claims by illegitimate and adopted children on the death of a Chinese townky, intestate, and quoted several recent instances of protracted litigation in this connection. All this would be avoided in future if there was official registration. He pointed to the legislation now in force applying to Christians, Mohammedans and Hindus.

Mr. Kiong Chin Eng, who opposed the motion, said that registration was impracticable and if introduced would lead to general dissatisfaction among the Chinese community because the different sections of Chinese there observe quite different ceremonies at a marriage, while legislation would compel all Chinese to observe only certain formalities which, according to certain Chinese opinion, would not constitute a valid marriage. Would registration improve the present position of affairs, when courts there have granted joint administration to two widows and have recognised the claims of children by secondary wives?

There were eleven other speakers on the motion, two of whom suggested that an association be formed, similar to the Chinese societies in Netherlands India, in which regulations would be made for registration of marriages of the members in the first instance and of non-members later on who might apply to have their marriages registered by the association.

The Chairman, in summing up, said that legislation dealing with registration of Chinese marriages, divorce and adoptions, was believed by the Government to be needed, hence the introduction in 1904 of a Bill to that effect, but it was shelved, as the general Chinese feeling was against it. But times are changing, and the Government would bring in this bill again if it was asked for. He mentioned the question of the Hon. E. C. Ellis in the Legislative Council on the subject of Chinese intestates' estates. The present state of affairs in this connection is chaotic, and not only large sums of money are spent in litigation but a good deal of valuable time of the Court is wasted when such matters come up for decision.

On the motion being put to the vote, Mr. Yew Chay won with a large majority.

"THE GAZETTE."

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Geoffrey Norman Orme to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Southern District of the New Territories during his tenure of the post of Assistant District Officer for the Southern District of the New Territories, with effect from the 5th instant. Chaloner Grenville Alabaster to act as Attorney-General during the absence on leave of William Rees Davies, K.C., or until further notice, with effect from 8th inst. Under Section 7 of the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1903), Police Sergeant Thomas Chasman to be a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley, with effect from the 7th instant. The Reverend H. R. Wells to be a Member of the Interpretation Sub-Committee of the Board of Examiners, vice His Honour Mr. Justice Hazeland, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has directed that the Registrar General and the First Assistant Registrar General shall be ex-officio Members of the Board of Examiners, and of the Interpretation Sub-Committee.

[SERIAL ARTICLE.]

CHINA'S COMING
REVOLUTION.THE SON OF HEAVEN
DISOWNED IN THE EYES
OF HIS PEOPLE.

We have been fortunate in obtaining a copy of the January number of the "Suddutsche Monatshefte" in which appears a most interesting and instructive article entitled "The Revolutionary Party in China." It is from the pen of Herr Wolf von Duwall, and at this moment when we have to regret a cruel political assassination at our very doors is most opportune.

The author, somewhat apologetically, as befits the enormous range of his subject, attempts to analyse the revolutionary trait in the Chinese character, and we cannot attract our readers' attention more quickly than by saying at the outset, he finds it born of the meaning of the principal title of the Emperor of China himself, the "Son of Heaven." Tien Tzu is the main sub-title of the autocrat of Peking, who, however, von Duwall shows, is far from being an autocrat at all. The foreigner generally reads this as Son of Heaven but in reality it means "He, whom Heaven treats as a Son." He has, the writer explains, been picked out by Heaven to guide the destiny of the world. He has been given his high seat as head of the Ming dynasty—and "Ming" means mission. "His virtue and ability are expected to be reflected in the welfare of the people. Do the latter suffer, the fault is the Emperor's, and history teaches them that then they can help themselves. A revolution is only condoned if the Emperor be overthrown, then it is clear (from his titles) that the "Ming" has been withdrawn and that the powers above protect the revolution." The Emperor in his own titles preaching a Jihad! Here is food for thought for those who write on China. No wonder that the gifted author we quote says that the principle of revolution is "recognised and accepted in China; it has the sanction of Chinese history; dynasties have repeatedly been overthrown and popular leaders made Emperors. All this seems natural to the Chinese. To them, Emperors are only human, not sacred, as are the Mikados to the Japanese."

There is a little child on the Throne in Peking on whom this terrible responsibility rests. Not only is he answerable to his subjects for his deeds but in their eyes is answerable to Heaven for their happiness. The principle is sound, but what a pathetic light its workings past and present throw on the humanity of China's rulers. Failing, because they are human, to lead the huge nation into its Promised Land, they are and have been the hated of the people, the butt of secret societies innumerable, the target of assassins, the captives of a new "He, whom Heaven treats as a Son."

The question will be asked at once: How can a Manchuk obtain a "Ming"? Here again a surprise is in store for the superficial student of China's history. The Manchuk never defected the Mings by force. Heaven had withdrawn its mission to the last Emperor of the latter by allowing him to die without adequate heirs; China was in open turmoil and the "low born Tartars" took charge, calmed the country and protected trade and industry. But it was never forgotten that they were foreigners and the great insurrections were always on behalf of the real Ming dynasty. The White Lotus and the Triad Societies and one we mention below are the great leaders of the Ming party. They are vividly alive, they are at work and they await their payment. The strongest factor in their strength is the gradual recognition by the people that the foreigners' influence is for good. How can, they ask, unconsciously perhaps, these barbarous innovations be of value to a people guarded by one "Whom Heaven treats as a son?"

How can he have a "Ming" if our barbarians can teach him? It is a logical thought in their minds. Herr von Duwall tells us that because of this complaint a modern political national union has come into existence which bids for its one object the overthrow of the existing dynasty. This is the Ko Ming

Tang, "The Revolutionists by the Grace of God." Translated literally we are told that it means "the party having a divine mission to upset the Government." Can one wonder now at the anti-dynastic and anti-foreign outbreaks. The first has been clearly enjoined on the people by Heaven so soon as their miseries prove too great for forbearance. The second, we think, is nothing more than an unreasoning wish to hurt those who have, even by their own virtues, disapproved the inherent virtue of the Emperor. Then, says von Duwall, came the war with Japan, with the people who since the dawn of civilisation had never been classed as barbarians, but merely tributaries of the Mings. "When," he says, "in 1894 the picked troops of China were routed by the 'Dwarfs' a shudder of horror ran through the whole land. The hurt to the pride of the great mass of the people did not long remain acute, but it remained so in the hearts of the clear-sighted." They were told when they advised reform through Kang Yu Wei, that they were mentally deranged and were to be arrested as incendiaries, and the hot-heads at once formed the Ko Ming Tang. It is to-day a dangerous secret society trying by every means to join itself with the others, the White Lotus, the Triads, the Vegetarians, and, it is succeeding. Its leader is Dr. Sun Yat Sen and its secretary until 1907 at least was Chang Ping Liu, whose teachings are regarded as gospel.

Behind this society are all the restless spirits of the nation. It is to it that the people look for proof of their belief that the "Ming" has departed from him in Power on the Dragon Throne, and with the Chinese proper who support the Ko are the Mohammedans of Shansi, Kansu, Turkestan and Yunnan. Truly that childish ruler in Peking has troubled times before him. Will sound legislation leading to the happiness of his people confront his right to the "Ming," or will Sun Yat Sen yet wield the vermilion pencil as the new recipient of the Heavenly Mission to make China content? That is the question we must ask ourselves seriously to-day. In a little while it will be answered.

RECENT MOTOR CAR
ACCIDENTS.

A NEW ORDINANCE.

A Motor Car Ordinance has been prepared and will be published at an early date. Its necessity has been more than amply demonstrated by the number of recent accidents, due to a great extent to the Chinese who walk about looking in any direction but the one in which they are going! Quite a number of them seem to be deaf to the unmistakable sounds of a car's approach. The ordinance will define areas in which cars will be totally prohibited, but Queen's Road, Connaught and the Praya will, under restrictions, be open to motor traffic.

Again, we understand that cars will be allowed to use only certain cross streets to reach the higher levels, while in others they will not be allowed at all. The maximum speed of cars has really not yet been definitely settled, but in no case will a speed of twenty miles an hour be exceeded even in the outlying districts. Provision is being made—and rightly too—for the total prohibition of cars travelling up and down Battery Path, as this is a narrow path distinctly dangerous to all pedestrians and those using chairs. Our only surprise is that it has not been prohibited before now. Yesterday afternoon about 4 p.m. a Buick car, No. 2, in charge of a Chinese, rushed up the path, and had there been chairs coming down an accident might easily have occurred.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Warner Barnes and Co., of Manila, report in their fortnightly circular, that the hemp market has weakened for medium and lower grades, but that prime marks are in active demand at full prices. After the Easter Holidays a change is expected. Sugar prices continued to lift, the copra market ruled quiet, and rice was temporarily weak.

CHEKWAN ISLAND.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL OF
HEAVEN.
THOUSANDS PRESENT.

Clashing cymbals, booming gongs, crackling fire crackers, rocking joss-sticks, ladies beseeching the gods that their nurseries be filled, men praying for a rich harvest, beggars in hundreds, mandarins in semi-foreign uniform and escorted by braves armed with three-pronged pitchforks and huge scythe-like spears—all these and many more are to be witnessed at the dirty little village of Chekwon on the island of that name during the present week.

The occasion is the Festival of the Goddess of Heaven, and Chekwon village is the proud possessor of a really fine temple where the deities are propitiated and besought on this important feast.

The sight in this temple is one that few who have seen it could forget. It is a huge structure as Chinese structures go, and the gods inside it are big and many and varied. They were the centre of a throng numbering thousands yesterday, and were almost lost to sight in the joss-stick smoke that floated up to the vaulted ceiling. In front of the main god there sat some four or five priests wearing square black caps like those of the Venetian Council of Thiers. They were busily engaged writing out the fortunes of those who came to them. Nothing disturbed them; they appeared aloof, impressive, masters of all fate. Roasted pigs, whole, passed by them from time to time to be laid at the feet of the gods, a sudden clash of cymbals and beating of gongs announcing some change in the proceedings, and their customers deserted them to press forward with blazing offerings to the main altar. They were unmoved. Women passed in and out without ceasing, their foreheads smeared with ashes, after praying to baby gods, while a huge heap of joss-sticks smoked in the doorway, adding to the indescribable atmosphere inside.

In the village itself there was laughter and much eating and drinking. The booths are built in a matched alley way that runs right down to the landing stage. Here are millions of blazing colours impossible for the pen to reproduce. Toys of all kinds, foods as varied, picture shops at which you can buy three masterpieces for fifteen cents, and then your Chinese friend will tell you it is too much, joss-stick sellers, and beggars, always beggars. Suddenly there are cries from the temple, a knot of people come stumbling down the steps. It is only a very small policeman, who is as angry as he is small, dragging along by his pig-tail a thief who towers over him. Justice is prompt. The court is only a few yards away, held in the open air. There are guards with guns and knives and spears. The thief is found guilty and removed tied up in an extraordinary fashion.

Then from the hills behind the paddy fields comes the sound of a trumpet, and a thin line of men is seen marching into the village. They are armed with rifles and tridents and spears. Some carry banners, others blow exorcising calls on trumpets, four feet long. It is a visiting mandarin from a neighbouring village. He wears a military cap and bestrides an animal that was once a horse. His "yamen" is erected at the head of the village and in this matched covering he receives the notables. Evidently a great man.

In the harbour are three Chinese gun boats, while the vessels from Hongkong lie thick about them, fluttering with flags and resonant with the voices and music of the Chinese dramatic companies installed in the sterns. The noise is without intermission, while from ship to shore ply the busy launches with their human cargo. The movement never ceases for a moment, and it leaves the foreign beholder bewildered but not unimpressed. The prayers made are very real, while the crowd manages itself without official interference in a manner altogether admirable.

The Singapore Coronation contingent will consist of Captain Llewellyn, Lieut. Millard, Kerr, Black, Webb, Blair, and Serge, Wald and Parr.

THE "FOREIGNER'S"
CHANCE.

Poor old China, doubly afflicted with plague and with famine, says the "World," Omaha, is in desperate distraction, anxious for the assistance of the angel that may be in the foreigner, but still suspecting that he is mostly devil.

Thirty thousand dead from the plague. Two hundred dying daily. But this is only a fraction. This is only in towns or districts that the foreigner knows something about. We don't know what the conditions are in the interior.

Two million without food. One million likely to die before the next crop is harvested.

China is frantic to seize the bounty from the full-hand stretched across the seas. The people fight for the food handed out by the relief committees and the missionaries, and many are trapped to death in the crush.

Japanese and Russian doctors are ready to take sanitary charge of towns and districts scourged by the plague, but the authorities are reluctant to accept their assistance, fearing that the foreigner, getting further foothold on the pretext of mercy, will retain it for commercial or political advantage. And so the request of Russia for permission to cross the border and quarantine the Chinese towns along the Amur is met by the attempt of the Chinese themselves, in their ignorance and with their antiquated methods, to check the plague along the frontier, while further back, where the foreigner can as yet allege no interest, the people are left to die. What is the death of a few thousand or a few hundred thousand to the dreaded encroachment or ingression of the foreigner with his yoke? Food may be received. That may be devoured and sustain life, but persons and regulations, a kind of authority and government suffered in an emergency, may not be got rid of easily when the emergency is past.

Physicians say that this plague, which is entirely pneumonic, has not scourged the world since the middle ages. But even if it were of the ordinary bubonic type, we would still be more concerned than on the occasion of any previous epidemic. One part of the world is more quickly affected by a condition in any other part than ever before. A few years ago China was to the rest of the world as if it were on another planet. Our interest, formerly curious and with little knowledge, has become sympathetic and with fuller knowledge. The far east is not so far as it used to be, and we realize that one-fourth of the human race over there must be embraced in the world consciousness that is quickening everywhere.

It is an opportunity for the foreigner to show China that he is more angel and less devil.

CHINA BOUND HAND
AND FOOT.

Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, director of the International Institute of China speaking at Baltimore, U.S.A. said:—

"The interest that is to be taken in China is not merely by those who believe in foreign missions, but by every intelligent American who is ready to recognize the critical character of existing questions in the Far East. China to-day is handicapped as no other nation is. When Japan started on her era of progress she was free from political interference; but China is surrounded with powers grasping for territory by treaties and compacts, which she is not allowed to modify to the slightest degree. With growing patriotism all over the country, there is increased resentment of these encroachments on China's government. It would be better for the peace of the world if all nations would adopt the policy put forward by the American government, that of guaranteeing China's autonomy, rather than one of outside conquest or territorial aggrandizement. All that is necessary is for Christian nations to adhere to the principle of Christianity. We should allow China to work out her own salvation, but in doing so we should be ready to help her, in so far as help is desired." "Star," Baltimore.

A GRIFFIN'S IMPRES-
SIONS OF HONGKONG.

It is inevitable, one supposes, that the impressions of a newcomer to Hongkong, should be redolent of platitudes to those whose lot has been cast in this pleasant place for any great length of time. Yet it is possible that they may be of interest to those delighting in the first thoughts of new arrivals, who stare round-eyed and open-mouthed at the beauties of what has been termed "London in China."

The writer came into the harbour at daylight and, needless to say, admired the picturesque situation of the town perched on the well nigh precipitous sides of the Peak. Later he saw how cunningly roads had been laid out and houses given footings where none could naturally exist.

The first thing that strikes the eye is the beauty of the buildings, more especially some of more recent date. Spacious and airy, with fine verandahs, and lofty rooms, they are the first things which upset the "griffin's" sense of architectural excellence. More so when he has been accustomed to the fine though dingy lines of London's principal buildings. The change comes at first as a shock and it is only after the mind has become somewhat acclimatised that the full force of the new style is really appreciated. Naturally, from the buildings, one's thoughts turn to the streets and here the same tone of appreciation cannot be used. While those leading up the Peak seem to be all that can be desired, it must be confessed that after a slight rain, the roads on the level do not create an altogether favourable impression. Without particularising, the surface of some of the roads retains too much moisture in the form of puddles to render walking at all cleanly or pleasurable. However this one discordant note cannot impair the general feeling of liking for Hongkong.

It must be confessed nevertheless that the spirit of the new man is to a certain extent daunted by the complete difference of East from West. After acquiring some experience within the narrow confines of Homeland it is unpleasant to feel that a fresh start has to be made, that the mind has to be purged of many western ideas, and that notions—though correct in the East—absolutely foreign to the ingrained prejudices of home, have to be assimilated to take their place. Doubtless all who read these lines will be stirred by a lively reminiscence of their own landing in Hongkong for the first time, and feel sympathetically towards the fresh sojourner in a "foreign and strange land."

However pretty Hongkong may be it is not really appreciated till one has been to Kowloon, where the whole town can be taken in at a glance, together with the immense harbour, the variety of shipping, mercantile and warlike, and the quaint sampans whose number appears to be legion. Kowloon itself is full of interest. At present, the site of the wharves, with the saving grace of excellent residential possibilities, it requires no trained eye to see that the future of the Colony will lie in that district, directly the Canton to Kowloon railway has reached completion, more so when a traveller will be able to book through to Paris.

To Lown by the railway is a liberal education in itself; the difference between the lofty carriages out here, and the squat, dingy, compartments at home is most marked. Comfort ranks first on this line, but at home premier position is occupied by dividend, to the inconvenience of the passenger. The line itself seems remarkably well laid, despite the fact that almost insuperable difficulties had to be overcome.

The smoothness of the permanent way is truly surprising, when one considers the hugeness of the tasks of levelling, cutting and tunnelling, which have been overcome.

The grandeur of the scenery comes as a shock to one who in a perfunctory course of geography—almost too neglected in England—was taught that China was a great arid tract of land. True vegetation is not prolific, but yet there is sufficient to justify the hope, that, at any rate, the agricultural possibilities of the new territory are greater than one has learnt to believe. Mountains huge enough to one who has lived

on the plains, paddy-fields, villages, still walled in for protection against bandits, hillside graves and many another object of interest, strike the eye, on the trip to Lown, and gather in the mind, a tangled mass of impressions, which would need a whole page to unravel—not a column.

ADMIRAL HUBBARD.

LAST CRUISE AS COMMAN-
DER OF ASIATIC
SQUADRON.

Admiral John Hubbard, who came into harbour last week-end on his flag-ship, the "Saratoga," began this, his final, cruise as Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Squadron on April 13.

He leaves the station at one of the Japanese ports, followed by the good-wishes of all.

The cruise will continue during the hot weather in the Philippines, and the "Saratoga" carries recruit crews for the Wilmington, Helena, Samar and Villalobos.

CANTON NEWS.

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT
BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, April 16.
Some days ago Mr. Chan Wai Po, member of the Self-Government Society, was ill-treated and insulted by a foreign Customs employee on board a steamer bound from Canton to Hongkong. The sufferer reported the outrage to the Customs Commissioner, who now resolves to check this form of misconduct, as he considers many of them have been exceeding their authority in searching the luggage of passengers, and maltreating them. Mr. Chan has been asked, by the Customs Commissioner, to come to the Customs and give evidence against the employee, to-day, while two eye witnesses have been also requested to attend.

SHEEP AND TAXES.

Mr. Kwok Chik On has sent in a petition to the Taotai of Constabulary, for the privilege of collecting a tax of 50 cents on each head of sheep in Canton and Honam, offering to pay two thousand dollars towards the maintenance of the Canton police. The Taotai minutes that although there are not many sheep butcheries in Canton, the 50 cents on each head will certainly exceed, by far, the amount the petitioner has offered to pay towards the expenditure in the upkeep of the police force. He asks the petitioner to find out the number of butcheries in Canton and Honam, and the number of sheep daily slaughtered in these places, and also to submit particulars of same to the Taotai for checking and approval.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Two days ago, the gentry of Tai Tung Kue, Namhoi, handed over a prisoner to the Namhoi Magistrate for punishment, who is guilty of manslaughter, having killed his elder brother's wife. When tried by the magistrate the prisoner admitted his guilt, and declared that he was so much provoked by his sister-in-law's refusal to advance him a loan, that he inflicted three nasty wounds on her head with his chopper, with the result that she died from the effects of the wounds a short time afterwards.

THE GROUND NUT
TRADE.

The islanders of Chekwon are passionately antagonistic to all steamers; they would like to see the harbour free of all vessels having smoke stacks.

This is because the ground nut plantations suffer heavily from the deposits of smoke dust which the steamers, liners or launches or tramps, leave in their wake.

The owner of a large plantation informed a representative of the "Telegraph" that his business was being ruined by this nuisance.

He did not know why it was only the nut plantations that suffered, but such was the case. He bewailed the lost days of the junk, when his ground produced much wealth in the shape of the fascinating nut.

We regret to record the death of the second engineer of the "Empress of India," the sad event took place Saturday morning at the Government Civil Hospital.

SPORT.

The fifth athletic meeting of Lusitano Recreation Club was held Monday, under the patronage of H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard.

The officials are:—President, Commander João Joaquim Leiria, Vice-President, Mr. Alvaro Gustavo da Rocha, Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. O. F. Rozario, Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro. Judges, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Mr. J. C. Barretto, Mr. A. D. Barretto, Mr. D. P. J. Lopes, Mr. J. D. Osmund, Mr. C. M. P. Remédios, Mr. P. da Roza, Mr. M. E. da Silva, Referee, Mr. C. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro. Handicappers, Mr. C. M. S. Alves, Mr. A. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro, Mr. A. G. da Rocha, Mr. L. G. Cordoiro, Starters, Mr. A. E. S. Alves, Mr. J. M. V. Remédios, Time-keepers, Mr. C. M. S. Alves, Mr. J. O. Remédios. Clerks of the Course, Mr. J. M. Brito, Mr. E. M. O. Remédios. Committee, Mr. J. M. Alves, Mr. A. C. Botelho, Mr. F. X. Brito, Mr. H. J. M. Carvalho, Mr. C. M. Castro, Mr. A. C. Cordoiro, Mr. A. M. da Cruz, Mr. B. M. Cunha, Mr. E. J. Figueiredo, Mr. F. H. Hyndman, Mr. E. J. Noronha, Mr. A. F. Osmund, Mr. F. M. Roza Pereira, Mr. S. Pina, Mr. I. Rocha, Mr. R. C. Silva, Mr. A. M. L. Soares.

Flat race, 120 yards (Handicap). First prize presented by Mr. A. M. L. Soares. Second prize presented by J. M. E. Machado. First heat.

J. F. Castro..... 1
J. M. R. Pereira..... 2
Time, 13 secs.
Second heat.

V. Azevedo..... 1
N. Maher..... 2
Time, 13.45 secs.
Hurdle race, 120 yards (handicap). First prize presented by the Portuguese Staff of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Second prize presented by Mr. J. M. Alves.

F. B. Silva..... 1
A. Costa Vieira Ribeiro..... 2
Time, 10 1/5 secs.
Boys' race, 200 yards (Handicap). Boys from 10 to 15 years of age. First prize presented by Messrs. Noronha & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. A. G. da Rocha.

J. A. Gutierrez..... 1
J. M. Gutierrez..... 2
0.27 secs.
Bicycle race, 1 mile (Handicap). First prize presented by Sir Hornumjee Mody. Second prize presented by Messrs. J. O. Remédios & Co.

Carlos Sequeira..... 1
J. R. Pereira..... 2
Time, 3m. 23 secs.
Boys' race, 130 yards (handicap). Open to boys under 10 years of age. First prize presented by Mr. Francisco Gonzales. Second prize presented by The Lusitano Recreation Club.

D. Castro..... 1
C. Castro..... 2
Girls' race, 100 yards (handicap). Open to girls under 10 years of age. First prize presented by Mr. C. M. Castro. Second prize presented by The Hongkong Co-operative Society.

Maria Vieira..... 1
Taulisa Vieira..... 2
Three-legged race, 100 yards. First prize presented by Messrs. Green & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. Pelagio Oscar Roza.

J. M. R. Pereira..... 1
F. B. Silva..... 1
W. C. Baptista..... 2
C. H. Lopes..... 2
Bicycle race, 2 miles (handicap). First prize presented by Sir Paul Orlater, Kt. O.M.G. Second prize presented by The Eastern Printing Office.

Carlos Sequeira..... 1
F. J. Brown..... 2
Time, 7m. 20 secs.
Half-a-mile flat race. (Open to European Sailors, Soldiers and Police).

Luckett..... 1
Riokar..... 2
Hardcastle..... 3
Time, 2 min. 9 secs.
Flat race, 100 yards (challenge cup). Presented by the members of Club Lusitano. To be won three years in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. First prize presented by The Hongkong Printing Press. Second prize presented by Mr. J. M. R. Pereira.

J. F. Castro..... 1
J. M. R. Pereira..... 2
L. G. Cordoiro..... 3
Time, 10.25 secs.

SUPREME COURT.

ALLEGED IMMORAL CONTRACT.

QUESTION ON THE SALE OF FURNITURE.

Tuesday morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, at the Supreme Court, Cheong Lee and Co. was sued by Mrs. G. Monti, to recover \$908.90 for the value of furniture had and received, or the return of the same.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. Blakesons Hind, of Messrs Brutton and Hett for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing said that the plaintiff, who belonged to a certain class, bought some furniture of Cheong Lee, of a total value of \$1586.95 and before receiving it she paid \$908.90. She continued to pay sums from time to time, but there was no question of hiring; it was sale out and out. Early in this year, after she had paid off \$908.90, she got into difficulties with her landlord, as she could not pay her rent. She went to the defendant and asked him to buy the furniture. Cheong Lee asked her to sign a paper, and said he would sell the goods by auction and give her whatever the sale realized. Cheong Lee had the furniture, but had paid the plaintiff no money nor had he rendered any account. Plaintiff had asked him to return the goods but he had not done so.

Evidence, given by Low Muk Lee, managing director of the defendant firm, admitted the purchase of the furniture by the plaintiff, who had paid something on account. At the beginning of this year he pressed her for payment of the balance, which she had originally promised to pay within six months of the date of purchase. She offered to sell him back certain of the good furniture with a discount of 30 per cent., while the bad had to be auctioned. They took some to the defendant's shop and the rest to a store. A few of the articles he gave back to the plaintiff. The value of the goods auctioned was \$351, but they only realised \$112 on sale. After dealing with the various items of furniture and the method of their disposal, witness deposed that \$120 were still due to his firm.

The defendant advocate before calling evidence had submitted that the contract of sale was void on the ground that, owing to the calling of the plaintiff, it contained therein an immoral consideration, considering the use to which the furniture was put. After evidence had been called, Mr. Hind quoted authorities for his contention and further urged that whether the defendant knew or not of the uses to which the furniture was to be put, the contract was still void. He further pointed out that the plaintiff had allowed the goods to be taken away. In conclusion he submitted that as both parties spoke bad English, it was quite possible that the action arose out of a misunderstanding. If she had returned the goods to be sold, why he asked had she not asked for an account? The defendants were even now entitled to sell the goods and to pay themselves out of the proceeds.

Mr. Kong Sing submitted that the defendant should have sold the goods immediately upon receipt, not keep some of them as he had done, even up to the present time. The goods supplied were worth \$1,600 of which she had paid \$1,000. Cheong Lee sent the auction sale over \$300 worth and had got \$120 for them. He had still about \$1300 dollars worth and admitted that he had \$900 worth of goods in his store, on top of which he had received \$1000 from the plaintiff. She was entitled, he submitted, to the full amount which she paid, less a small sum for depreciation. On the face of it Cheong Lee, holding the furniture as he did, owed the plaintiff \$1000, which she had paid, less of course 30 per cent. for depreciation. On the question of law, raised by the defendant's solicitor, he submitted that an unfortunate was not precluded from buying. The goods were hers and when she had paid the \$300 the property had passed. Of course Cheong Lee could not have claimed the balance owing, nor could she recover the money which she had paid.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS' CAUSE LIST.

The cases in the list for hearing at the Criminal Sessions which commence on April 24th are as follows:—Ip King Ting and Lai Man, seditious offences; Li Huk, Wing Hin and Pang Wa Hin, armed robbery; Lau Ching Chi, perjury; Low Cheong, Bankruptcy Order, 7 of 1891, section 82; Chau Hang, (1) obtaining a registered letter by fraud, (2) forging with attempt to defraud; Loung Shun, unnatural offence; Ho Ngau, murder; A Tak and Chu Kung Shun, demanding money with monies; Kwong Hing, Li Chau and Cheung Ching, seditious offences.

CONTRABAND CHINESE.

AMERICAN REVENUE CUTTER ON THE WATCH.

The revenue cutter Orient, of San Francisco, with a gun rack of from thirty to forty rifles in her cabin, last month left port to search for smugglers in general and the gasoline schooner Kate in particular, which is reported to be attempting to smuggle Chinese from Lower California, Mexico. The Commander of the Orient declares that they "have learned enough to assure us that the bringing of Chinese slave girls, coolies and opium into the country from Mexico in small craft is being conducted with surprising regularity," Ainsworth said, "and the purpose of the Government in securing the Orient is to keep the coast patrolled for those smugglers."

CHINESE CONSERVATISM.

China has been too conservative to accept modern ideas and adopt the improvements of the age. It lives on in medieval ways and must suffer the afflictions of the undeveloped times. China in this respect is a menace to the rest of the world. Contagions are incubated there and the germs swarm westward. From thence some twenty-five years ago there came into Russia "catarrh Chinese," which, when it reached Paris, was called "la grippe." It still abides to plague and afflict humanity all over the world.

If the Asiatics of China, the Malay countries, India, Persia and Turkey, can ever be persuaded to clean up and adopt modern sanitary improvements the source of many diseases would be destroyed and the western world would be free from the contamination the Orient always threatens. The deliverance of the West from the plague and from Asiatic cholera has proved the benefit of cleanliness. Other scourges that now afflict humanity might possibly disappear if greater cleanliness were observed. John Wesley quoted someone—it has never been definitely ascertained who, possibly it is from the Talmud—as saying—cleanliness is next to godliness. Surely it is much to be approved and its perfect observance would no doubt much lessen human woes.—"Times," Massachusetts.

BOXING.

COMING BIG FIGHT.

By the Ruby, Roy Kenny, the middle weight champion of the Far East, arrived Monday morning with a view to bringing off a match with Mellvain, the coloured boxer, of Zamboanga. It will be remembered that on February 10th Kenny journeyed to Zamboanga, and considerable dissatisfaction was openly expressed at the result, the fight being given in favour of Mellvain, on a supposed foul by Kenny.

As has been stated in the columns of the "Telegraph," every effort has been made to bring about a return match in the Philippines, but a recent order has prevented its possibility. Overtures were made to some Hongkong gentlemen, the other day, with a view to the colony being the scene of what will be probably the biggest fight ever brought off in the Far East. Both men feel assured that they will receive fair play in Hongkong, and that they will command a great deal of support from the large crowd of sportsmen here.

Kenny is up here to make arrangements, and will soon go into training at the V.R.C. Mellvain, it is hoped, will be over at an early date.

ADMIRAL HUBBARD.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AT BLAKE PIER.

Admiral Hubbard, of the U.S.S. Saratoga, called on His Excellency the Governor this morning. A full company of the K.O.Y.L.I., with Colours and Band, received the Admiral at Blake Pier. Captain Mitchell Taylor represented the Governor.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour, Admiral Hubbard, attended by Captain Taylor, was escorted by the company of the K.O.Y.L.I., with Colours flying, Band playing, and fixed bayonets, to Government House.

FOREIGN BANK'S ACTION RESENTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 17.

As the result of a current rumour that a foreign bank in Shanghai intends to issue notes of subsidiary coin value for circulation in the interior of China, a meeting of the Banking Investigation Society was held at the hall of the Bankers' Guild on the 15th inst. with the object of passing a number of resolutions against the reported step of the foreign bank. It was resolved at the meeting that a joint petition should be sent to H.E. the Viceroy, who should be requested to communicate with the different Consuls at Shanghai as to whether there was any ground for the rumour. If the rumour was found to be correct, no time should be lost in taking steps against the action of the foreign bank. Those present at the meeting contended that the bank's action did not only constitute an injury to the prestige of China, but was calculated to involve the banking concerns in financial ruin. One of the members suggested that the assistance of the Canton Chamber of Commerce should be solicited.

PROPOSED CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

The right of building a railway from Canton to Macao has already been secured from the Portuguese by a Chinese merchant named Leung. At the end of last year, permission was granted by the Board of Communications to the Chinese merchant to form a public company. As the question of delimitation of the Macao boundary has not yet been settled and as the construction of this railway is absolutely necessary, Mr. Leung has asked the Board of Communications for permission to commence work on the line from Canton as far as Heung Shan district and to link up the line from Macao, after the settlement of the boundary dispute. Yesterday, the petitioner received replies from the Board of the Communications complying with his request.

RECALCITRANT CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 17.

As I reported on the 15th inst., Mr. Chan Wei Po, a member of the Self-Government Society, laid a personal complaint before the Customs against a certain foreign employee who is alleged to have ill-treated and insulted him on board a steamer bound for Hongkong, two eye-witnesses being present.

The foreigner declared that he had been duped by the Chinese employees into committing this hasty act.

The Customs Commissioner asked the complainant whether he would be justified in ordering the instant dismissal of the Chinese employees responsible for this offence, and the complainant replied that the decision rested with the Customs officials, but added that there had been many cases of a similar nature for which the Customs employees were responsible. In this case, both the foreign and native employees ought to be punished to serve as an example for others. The complainant asked the Commissioner whether it would be possible to have numbers placed on their uniforms, so that they could be easily identified by the passengers in the event of future trouble. The Commissioner at once acted upon the suggestion.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN SIAM.

It has been increasingly evident to those who have the future of Siam at heart that the present contains all the elements, in some form or other, of a Chinese question; and that, sooner or later, it is a problem that must be resolutely faced.

The view that seeks to know the exact form the problem may take may well hold the boldest in check. It is pre-eminently a question that is instinctively felt rather than one capable of exact definition and limitation. The comparatively recent Chinese strike only gives further ground for fears in themselves at once vague and indefinite. Concerted action to paralyze official activity and weaken the very sinews of social life has no sweeter savour because denominated a "strike," rather than sedition. No word perhaps has been the cause of more heart-burning than this word "sedition." Honest, if ignorant and forcible, expression of strong partisanship, if lead literally construed, may well come within the verbal legal definition of sedition; and yet judicial impartiality may at the same time hesitate to convict. This much, however, must be fairly admitted. The cause of all sedition is incompatibility of temper between the governed and those who govern; its culminating point is the outward expression of discontent on the part of the former and repression on the part of the latter. All history—and Great Britain, for one country, has not the less cause to recognise it—is consistent and strong to show how impossible it is to stamp out by legislation any widespread determined fanaticism, whether such fanaticism be animated by noble or ignoble, reasonable or unreasonable, motives. Thus it is that analysis is driven deeper and a real issue introduced. And thus, too, it is necessary to attempt to arrive at the approximately true position held by the Chinese under Siamese sway.

But before entering on this enquiry, one position at least must be accepted and made clear. No Chinese susceptibility, fanaticism, or "squeamishness" (call it what one may) can for one moment of time be allowed to interfere with or limit the true and sound national aspirations held by the Siamese.

So much at any rate must be bedrock principle, dogmatic and unarguable. Any other starting point, or rather the absence of such a starting point, renders the whole question meaningless, unthinkable and untelligible. What, then, are the causes at work that may at a distant date bring about a Chinese Question? Certainly they can be said to be neither religious nor social.

Perhaps there is no country in the world whose dynasty has a cleaner record in regard to the crime and innate littleness of religious intolerance. Religious differences may have, indeed, humanly speaking, must necessarily have—introduced a certain lack of sympathy, but certainly not cruelty or disability.

Neither can responsibility be fully attached to crimes that may be termed "social." His late Majesty King Chulalongkorn publicly gave utterance to the sentiment that the Siamese did not count the Chinese community as strangers in the land. In this connection, especially, how true this is, all must admit. It is not merely in the lesser amenities of social life, but in the wider and more vital sphere of all that adds meaning to life, that the Chinese have the opportunity of making the country their second home. If a somewhat unparliamentary phrase may be allowed, it is "all up to" the Chinese himself. His progress in life, his position, the circle in which he shall move, are practically speaking dependent upon his own character, abilities, and attainments.

Certainly his nationality as such constitutes no barrier and excites no contempt. Can it be said, then, that the elements of a Chinese Question for Siam are contained in causes political? The view contended for here is that the political situation obtaining in Siam gives no ground or colour to such a contention. Everything seems to insist upon the question above propounded being answered in the negative. The crowds of Chinese who flock to this country

come from a desert to a land flowing with milk and honey, as it were. There can be little or nothing wrong in the politics of a country in which no honest and industrious Chinaman need for one moment lack the necessities of life, and where in a short space of time he may attain its luxuries. No immigrant Chinaman need suffer indignity at Siam's hands; very soon he may obtain its honours.

Having said so much it might seem that the case for a Chinese Question is given away. But it is not so. The view contended for is that it is in the absence of a definite and sympathetic administrative policy of breaking in upon Chinese exclusiveness, coupled with action of wire pullers in China, there lies a real menace. In truth, in the centre of the capital city, there is a nation within a nation, living its own life, speaking its own language, following its own customs, quite heedless of and by necessary consequence unsympathetic to the steady progressive ideas and actions of the Siamese themselves. On the other hand, all the world knows that China is stirring, and in the process an amazing medley of new ideas, aspirations and ambitions are being brought to the surface. To say that such a state of society will produce adventurers and wire pullers who will cast their eyes across their own borders to the tens of thousands of their fellow-countrymen is only to say what all will admit. The vibrations of the political wire will respond in exact proportion to the intelligence and ignorance at its opposite ends. Unfortunately, the overwhelming majority of Chinese immigrants to this country are amazingly ignorant and almost totally uneducated. Add exclusiveness to ignorance and the problem lies in a nutshell. The reasons for this state of affairs, as far as they more immediately affect Siam, are not far to seek. It has often been remarked to the present writer by educated Siamese that the comparatively small population of Siam is of much benefit in that it softens competition and eases the burden of existence. At the same time it is well to recognise that if paucity of population brings advantages in its van, it also at the same time entails disadvantages that infinitely outweigh the former. It is easy to see that if the indigenous population were increased to the pitch that would involve a real competition, the whole of the labour market, both skilled and unskilled, would no longer be the practical monopoly of the Chinese. A strong infusion of Siamese artisans and labourers working side by side with the Chinese would go far to break up this Chinese exclusiveness which is a real danger. A single comparison of town and country life in Siam will illustrate the point. No one suggests that there is any element at danger from the Chinese immigrants who settle in the provinces and devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. The reason is plain. There is no exclusiveness about the up-country agricultural Chinese peasant. It cannot flourish; it would mean his ruin. He is brought into competition with the Siamese peasant. He soon learns the language and comes into touch with Siamese sentiment. Very quickly he realises that to him Siam is an "alma mater" and no stern step-mother. He becomes as immune from sudden panic as the Siamese themselves—no more and no less. How different all this is in Bangkok there is no need to say. Is there any new legislation which may affect him in his person and pocket? The wildest rumours are afloat. Is there any new step in administration to be taken? His imagination, undisciplined and uncontrolled by education, is easily inflamed. No lie is too glaring, no motive too gross for him to believe and accept if only endorsed by those of his countrymen upon whom he is accustomed to look as his superiors.

Living, as we have already pointed out, almost entirely among his own countrymen, he has no leaven of things Siamese. There is no official or authentic organ in the only language he knows to which he may look to allay his unfounded fears and suspicions. No one can pretend that these things ought to be. It is not intended here to elaborate remedies but merely to suggest what the evils themselves suggest.

An energetic and wise policy to break down and roll away this exclusiveness on the part of the Chinese community would go far to roll away the Chinese question itself. Real efforts could be made to stimulate the growth of a Siamese working class which would act and react on the Chinese who now hold a monopoly of the labour market. Steps too could be taken to bring about a diffusion of the ideas eventually finding expression in legislation and administrative acts, which would have some stamp of authenticity. Lastly, a world of progress might be accomplished by the encouragement and spread of education among the members of a nation that has from time immemorial revered learning. It is no doubt an evil thing for any Government that a large part of its population should be alien in its sympathies; it is a still more evil thing when that state of affairs is allowed to take root and bear fruit from causes that are largely, if not wholly, removable.—"Bangkok Times."

MARINE COURT.

The two defendants, who did not appear when the case was heard, in which 16 masters of steam launches were fined for unlawfully obstructing the s.s. Catharine Apear in Victoria Harbour on the 6th inst., were charged this morning by P. C. Roadick and fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour each. The fine, which was the same as that inflicted in respect of the others, was paid at once.

Before Marine Magistrate Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., P. C. L. Kennedy charged Li Man, master of the steam launch Kowloon, with unlawfully evading the regulation, for collision at sea, in Victoria Harbour on the 13th of January. Accused pleaded guilty. It appears that defendant had 2 lighters in tow which covered the sidelights of the launch. After P. C. Kennedy called attention to the error it was immediately corrected. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$3, or 14 days' hard labour. The fine was paid.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

R. E. AND DEPARTMENTS (SHIELD WINNERS) V. THE REST.

THE REST.

The above match will take place on the H.K.C.C. ground on Saturday next, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp. The following have been selected to represent the rest of the League:—Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (Capt.), H. Hancock, Rev. Payne (H.K.C.C.), "A" R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service), Capt. Clapham, Lt. Baguall (R.C.A.), Cpl. Dempsey (K.O.Y.L.I.), Do Rome, (Kowloon C. C.), E. L. Bragg (Craigongower C. C.), G. A. Cooke, R.N., (The Remnants) and Inspector Kerr (H.K. Police).

At the conclusion of this match the shield and medals will be presented by the president, Dr. Atkinson, to the R. E. and Depts., the winners.

COMMERCIAL.

The quotations at Shanghai on the 12th were:—Bukit Toh Alang R. Ld. Tls. 3.1.2 cash. Gula Kalumpunga Tls. 14.00 cash. Anglo-Java Estate, Ld. Tls. 6.1.4 cash. Weeks & Co., Ld. \$24 cash.

The March rubber returns are reported thus:—

Kota Tinggi (Johore):—1,100 lbs. Polopah Valley (Johore)—650 lbs. Chersonese:—4,070 lbs. Dennistown:—2,852 lbs. Highlands:—37,402 lbs. Sungai Krian:—1,700 lbs. River Side:—3,108 lbs. Sungai Way:—10,817 lbs. Sun Manggis:—305 lbs. Kombo:—1,079 lbs. Bernam:—2,692 lbs. Cicely:—10,136 lbs. Dominion:—2,035 lbs. Glenale:—1,634 lbs. Ratanui:—3,500 lbs. Trolak:—774 lbs. Bruas:—301 lbs. Bakap:—2,132 lbs.

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., courteously inform us that the output for the year ending March 31st, 1911, on the Estates of Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., was as follows:—Coffee, 4,000 piculs; Cocoa, 3,250 piculs; Kapok, 110 piculs; Kapok Seed, 235 piculs; Popper, 175 piculs; Hemp, 200 piculs; Rubber, 2,935 pounds. 6,500 Hevet trees are being tapped at present, which number will be increased to 10,000 on the 15th inst.

WORLD'S NEWS.

(From "N.O. Daily News.")

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

London, April 12.—Telegram from New York state that Black and Harris, the proprietors of the premises that were reported to have been burned down on March 27, have been arrested and charged with manslaughter in the first degree, as the result of an investigation by the jury, which showed that the staircase door on the ninth floor was locked.

THE WEIGHT OF METAL.

London, April 12.—Interest has been caused in naval circles by the announcement that experiments are being made with a view to producing fifteen-inch guns. This is regarded as Great Britain's reply to the fourteen-inch guns adopted by other Powers.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

In their report, dated London, March 16, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., state:—

The arrivals of bar gold were about £250,000; of this, £203,000 was reserved for India, and the bulk of the remainder will be sent into the Bank of England. A shipment of £1,011,187 has just been made from the Cape, and constitutes the largest made since January last year. The net inflow during the week reaches the substantial sum of £1,444,000. The withdrawal for Paris (£100,000), is not an exchange operation. It is merely the payment of a similar amount of sovereigns advanced by the Bank of France against English bills now falling due.

It is stated, though not officially, that the severity of the plague in Manchuria has been much exaggerated, and possibly the recent good demand (for silver) for China is traceable to a better knowledge of the facts. It should be borne in mind that purchases for this quarter, so long as the spot supplies in Shanghai are ample, must always be regarded as exercising only a temporary influence on the price, and not as a permanent "bull" factor. The market has been fairly steady during the week, and the covering of the season's exports from China is not yet completed. The readiness with which China can turn into a seller when the need for covering exchange has evaporated, is a warning that the market cannot be regarded as based on a very secure footing.

From 1904 to 1909, the average amount coined is three quarters of the world's output, and therefore the question of coinage is obviously the dominating factor of the price. In 1902 and 1903 the average price was 24 1-16d and 24 3-4d, respectively, so that the entry of the Indian Government as a buyer lifted the average yearly price roughly two pence the first, three pence the second, six pence the third, and five pence the fourth year, reverted when those purchases ceased.

The coinage figures for 1910 are not yet to hand, but it is hardly likely that the ratio of coinage to production in 1910 has risen much, for the very good reason that the Indian speculative group acquired in that year one-sixth of the world's production.

It can therefore be seen how vital are the operations of the Indian Government to the future of silver, if the surplus stocks of silver are to be absorbed and at the same time the price is to be maintained above 24 pence, the figure that looks like a fair price as governed by the present conditions of demand and supply in the marketing of this metal. The interest of the United States in the maintenance of order in Mexico is evidenced by the distribution of silver bullion exported from the latter country. In 1909 the United States received—doubtless chiefly for refining—over three-quarters, or £5,200,000 of the total exports; the share of Great Britain was one-eighth.

A shipment of £50,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and two months are 1.8d. below those quoted a week ago.

King George has signed the Proclamation fixing the date of 1st Delhi Durbar for December 24th.

THE HEMP FIEND.

WILL HASHISH TAKE THE PLACE OF OPIUM?

INDIAN DRUG ENTERING INDO-CHINA.

We have received some very interesting and very important information which, as our French neighbours would say, must "make furiously to think" those in authority.

It is concerning the importation of Indian hemp, and the consumption of its products, hashish or bhang, in China.

The Indian weed is being largely imported into Indo-China at the present moment, so says our informant, who holds a high position in the military world. He has given us a sprig or two of the hemp plant, which obviously lends itself to the uses of smugglers. With first-hand knowledge of his subject, he declares that this weed, more pernicious than opium or alcohol, will in the near future take the place of opium in the Far East.

It is of small bulk—this deadly weed, is cheap in comparison with its elder brother, opium, and can be smuggled easily. The Opium Convention does not, as far as we know, take account of the danger which threatens from the importation of this drug.

The French authorities in Indo-China absolutely prohibit the hemp plant, but nevertheless it is being taken into the country in ever-increasing quantities. It can be used as a drink, can be smoked or chewed; the physical and mental effects are deadly.

We have not been able to ascertain, as yet, whether this noxious drug has made its appearance in Hongkong, but we take this opportunity of calling the attention of the authorities to the danger of it doing so. It is a danger that should exercise the thoughts of the Legislative Council.

LOG BOOK.

In spite of the brisk demand for officers that has arisen in home ports, there is a large surplus of men on the China coast looking for employment. At Shanghai there are quite a dozen thus seeking berths, while Hongkong is reported to have thirty or more unemployed officers staying on shore.

The "Manchuria Daily News" states that Messrs. Chingke & Co., a Chinese shipping firm of Tairen, is reported to have made arrangements for the purchase of the new steamer Shongli to be placed on the Company's Antung-Tairen-Fientsin regular steamer service now being operated by the chartered steamer Nissin Maru.

The Haiho Conservancy's report states that the proposed fourth cutting which has just been commenced in the Peiho is 3.8 miles in length and about 3,000 mow of land is required. If done by manual labour, it is estimated that it would cost about Tls. 600,000, whereas, with the dredger it is expected that half that cost will suffice and the work take fifteen working months.

It is reported from Sasebo that the keel of a shallow draught gunboat which is to be used as a coast defence vessel in Chosen is to be laid down there.

The Laisang landed 458 Chinese immigrants at Peking on the 7th of April, and the Quanta landed 1,020 Chinese passengers at Bangkok from Swatow on the 30th of March.

The German cruisers Scharnhorst, Leipzig and Titania and the torpedo-boat destroyer Taku arrived at Kobe on Tuesday, 4th inst.

The German cruiser Nürnberg, 3,350 tons, arrived at Nagasaki on 5th inst. from Kobe, via Miyajima, and remained there about ten days.

The German s.s. Korat was sold and handed over to the Fukuyama Unyu Kaisha, Ltd., at Nagasaki on 8th inst. She is 2,233 tons net and was built in 1895 for the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE]
THE "PLAGUE" CONFERENCE.

On the morning of April 3 in brilliant sunshine the International Plague Conference opened at Mukden, where it will sit for the next few weeks. It is a sensational important event, and the gathering, numbering in all 125 of the leading epidemiologists and bacteriologists of ten different nations mark the value which is being attached to its deliberations by the civilised world. In the space at our disposal it is impossible to give anything like a full account of the proceedings, but the short extracts from the speeches, which we give below, will, we hope, indicate the spirit animating this, the first conference of its kind in China. The delegates and other guests were received by the Viceroy on behalf of the Emperor, while a telegram of welcome from the Prince Regent was read. The Viceroy standing on the dais of the great hall then said: "It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to this ancient capital of Mukden. His Majesty the Emperor, prompted by the highest motives of humanity, has invited all the friendly Powers to join this Conference, and I appreciate deeply the sense of duty to and love for mankind which has prompted your several Governments to send you so far away from your lands to attend this International Plague Conference. The Chinese Government and people all over this Empire will not easily forget the eager response you have shown to the cause of humanity by accepting our invitation." The speech was greeted with loud applause, and cheers greeted the rising of His Excellency Alfred Szö, the Imperial Commissioner, who in the course of his remarks said:

"The conditions which have produced this epidemic are not such as can be easily altered without interfering with trade, with the daily bread of many thousands of men, and with the national habits and customs of our people. Gentlemen, in asking your consideration of these questions and any other suggestions which you may, from your past experience, see fit to make, I will on behalf of my Emperor and Government respectfully ask you ever to have the practical side of the subject in view. Science comes often into conflict with daily life, just as it is ever aiding it. What may be scientifically and theoretically desirable, may, when the time comes for it to be put into actual practice, be found impossible to carry out; but we are determined to meet this enemy henceforth armed with the best knowledge we can obtain. We will thoroughly consider your recommendations and whenever possible act up to them. The day has now gone past when any Government can allow an epidemic to cause such ravages amongst its people unchecked, not only for economic but also for humanitarian reasons."

The Commissioner's speech strikes the keynote of the spirit of the conference. There will, after it, be little theoretical discussions but sound commonsense work done. The senior Russian delegate, Professor Zabolotny, on behalf of the foreigners, then spoke, expressing the sympathy of the civilised world with China and assuring the Chinese that they would devote all their talent and energies to the work of the Conference. The Presidential address of Dr. Wu Lien Teh was a masterly resume of the facts at present at their disposal. In the course of his description of how the plague spread he said:

"Nature is very rich in anomalies, and perhaps as scientists, more than any other class of men, you are prepared for such; but who could have dreamed that the healthy marmot basking, as it loves to do, in the warm sunshine utters a cry resembling the sound pu-pu-pu, which in the Chinese language, at any rate, means, 'Don't be afraid; no harm.' Sickness renders it mute, so that in the light of present knowledge it would seem, that when the marmot is not crying 'No harm, no harm' there is a very real harm indeed. The sickness in the tarabagan which we presume is the forerunner of the plague; in this case, is characterized by an unsteady gait, inability to run, or to cry when chased, and, when caught, the

physical signs are seen to consist principally of enlargement of the glands. When noticing the above signs the experienced hunter leaves his quarry severely alone and betakes himself to more distant spheres. During the past few years, however, there has been an exceptional demand for the marmot skins in the European Market and numbers of wandering coolies have, in consequence, found their way to the marmot resorts, hunting it indiscriminately, and food being scarce, often cooking and eating the flesh of the marmot. A number of these Shantung men have died in previous years, but not in sufficient numbers to attract attention. The season for killing marmots is from August to the middle of October. About the third week in October of last year there were said to be fully ten thousand of these hunters gathered in Manchuria and Kliair, with their skins, waiting to sell them and then to return south for the winter. Dr. Chuan found out that the symptoms of sickness suffered by these hunters were headaches, fever and spitting of blood-coloured sputum, followed by rapid death."

The findings of the Conference will be eagerly awaited by the whole civilised world, and although it deliberates on so dread and sombre a subject as pneumonic and septicaemic plague it is nevertheless an indication that all is not dark in China. The best wishes of this community will be given to the men now at work in Mukden.

THE PHILIPPINES.

EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Mr. Denn G. Worcester, who about a fortnight ago was in Hongkong, has been interviewed on the conditions in the Philippines, and speaking as Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Government said that, commercially the islands are experiencing an era of unprecedented prosperity. "When the present tariff went into effect, business was virtually at a standstill, but since then it is no longer a question of finding a ready market for island products, but to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for them. The introduction of extensive railroad lines also is bringing all sections closer together. The Philippines are the most promising field for young men of small capital and plenty of ambition, and it is entirely due to President Taft's wise and far-seeing policy that this is the case."

CHINESE COINS FLOOD HONGKONG.

PROTEST BY BRITISH MINISTER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 16.

H.E. the British Minister at Peking has lodged a protest with the Board of Foreign Affairs, against the unceasing output of Chinese subsidiary coins in Canton. The market in Hongkong is flooded with these tokens of low value. The greater the output by the Canton mint means the greater influx into Hongkong, and the lower will the discount be. The British Minister says in his despatch that the Canton mint is turning out eight thousand pieces of 20 cents value daily, and that the circulation of these coins in Hongkong will not only tamper with the local currency, but paralyze trade between Hongkong and Canton. The Minister asks that the Canton authorities be requested to have the mint closed temporarily, pending the reorganization of the money market. In the same despatch mention is made of the premium placed on the Chinese dollar piece. This, the minister says, should be waived.

On receipt of the despatch, the Board of Foreign Affairs has referred the matter to the Board of Finance. The minting of the dollar piece is for the convenience of the people, and in no way aims at "profit making." As regards the necessity for discontinuing the work of the mint, thorough inquiry must be instituted into the circumstances attending such a step. The Board of Foreign Affairs has replied to the British Minister accordingly.

OPIUM CURSE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH THE SECRET SERVICE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Manila, April 16.

A little baby lay on its mother's breast on the bed under the mosquito curtains. The tiny room reeked with the fumes from the opium pipe the woman was smoking.

Men of the Secret Service filled the room into which they had broken. The house was being raided and this was the last capture. The woman denied that she was smoking, even with the pipe in her hands. She had lighted it to make her baby sleep, she said. Afterwards before the Chief the excuse was substantiated.

The incident throws a baleful light on the curse of opium. The mother explained that before her baby's birth she had been an opium smoker, and that when the little thing was born—it is now only eight months old—it would not sleep without opium. She did not smoke; she affirmed, but merely lit the pipe and by blowing through the stem kept it smouldering, the fumes enveloping the baby!

Even before it had arrived in this world it had been sacrificed on the altar of the drug!

Physiologically and psychologically the incident is interesting. It is one of the completest examples of hereditary and environment that I have come across. The child is a confirmed slave to opium, almost a smoker at eight months! The mother does not actually enjoy the pipe herself, but lights it only for the sake of her little baby. Can one wonder that "decent-minded" people oppose the traffic in the drug?

THE PLAGUE.

From Chinese sources, says Dr. Wu, chairman of the International Plague Conference, we learn that the first case of pneumonic plague, reported in Manchuria, occurred at the town of Manchouie, on October 12, 1910. (5th of 9th moon), but owing to the energetic action of the Russian authorities only about 400 died. The last case was reported on December 25, i.e., two and a half months after the outbreak. The first cases reported in Harbin were on November 7 (8th of 10th moon), when two tarabagan hunters, who had arrived from Manchouie, were lodged in the shop of an artisan well mechanic. These two men died of plague and infected four others, with whom they lived. From this time forth the epidemic began to spread rapidly, and Harbin soon earned an unenviable reputation as a plague distributing centre from whence it spread into central and southern Manchuria and far into the northern Provinces of Chihli and Shantung.

The following few dates are of interest as showing the rate at which certain centres became infected:—Manchouie, October 12, 1910; Tientsin, December 4, 1910; Harbin, November 7, 1910; Hulanho, (not on a railway) December 4; Shuangchengzi, January 5, 1911; Kuanchengzi, December 14, 1910; Kirin city (eighty miles from a railway, January, 1911; Mukden, January 2, 1911; Hsinminfu, January 1, 1911; Chinchoufu, January 1, 1911; Yungpingfu, (not on a railway) January 15, 1911, Tientsin, January 15, 1911; Peking, January 2, 1911; Cheloo, (by sea from Tairen) January 21, 1911; Tsinanfu, February 7, 1911.

THE WEST RIVER.

The waters of the West River have risen rapidly of late, and at full flood average thirty-four feet.

Last year this figure was not reached until well on into June. The crops of the surrounding neighbourhood are in excellent condition and the people are quiet and peaceful. The Canton excitement has not affected them in the least.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., to confirm certain resolutions, was held Wednesday morning at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Sir Hormusjee Mody, Messrs. L. P. White and J. Scott Harston (consulting committee), T. F. Hough, J. M. E. Machado, D. J. Japp, Enos Sedg, G. Rapp, T. W. Hornby, T. E. Clark, J. W. Taylor and J. A. Tarant (secretary).

The Chairman said this was merely a confirmatory meeting, and should any shareholder wish to ask questions he would be pleased to answer them.

There were no questions, and the Chairman therefore proposed the confirmation of the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 18.

The Chinese Consul General in Australia has reported to the Board of Foreign Affairs the introduction of new laws regarding Chinese emigrants into the Commonwealth, and has asked the Board to notify the authorities of the different provinces. The Consul's despatch states that the new laws will exclude all intruders and also well-infused severe punishment on them. Before the enforcement of these new laws, Chinese when discovered were leniently dealt with. Before the enforcement of these drastic measures, the offenders were subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and were to be deported afterwards. According to these new laws, the offenders will either be fined £100 or imprisoned for a period of six months. In either case, they have to be deported afterwards. Owing to the continued discovery of these persons, who came on their own account or aided, the Consul cannot see his way to protest against the enforcement of these laws. The Consul advised the Chinese generally not to try to get into Australia by this dishonest and fraudulent method, as it will only mean disgrace and a heavy loss. On receipt of this despatch from the Board of Foreign Affairs, the Canton Viceroy has notified the public generally.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN H. C. D. FRAMPTON.

We regret to record the death of Capt. H. C. D. Frampton, a well known China coast skipper, who passed away at the Government Civil Hospital Tuesday morning. Some ten days ago he was admitted to that institution suffering from pneumonia and, despite unremitting care, death ensued. The deceased gentleman was for many years with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. For the last three years he had charge of the s.s. Larties trading between Hongkong and Saigon, and until quite lately, when signs of chest trouble became apparent, he looked as though many years of activity and health were yet before him.

The deceased, who will be mourned by quite a host of friends here, leaves an aged mother, wife of the late Major Frampton, who resides at Toignmouth in Devonshire, and his wife, whose home is in London.

He is to be succeeded on the Larties by Chief Officer Page.

The funeral takes place to-day, the cortege passing the monument at 5.30 p.m.

The exports of the port of Tairen during March were 129,387 tons in thirty-four steamers, showing an increase of 5,700 tons over the previous month. Beans were 11,853 tons, other cereals 4,107 tons, bean cake 20,440 tons, seeds 2,188 tons, oils 1,806 tons and sundries 460 tons. Beans decreased by 14,000 tons, whilst bean cake increased by 12,000 tons compared with the previous month. Of this 21,030 tons went to Japan; Shanghai took 8,943 tons; Amoy 2,308 tons; Hull 2,020 tons and Antwerp 1,141 tons.

THE JAPANESE BOGEY.

It is whispered, doubtless without authority, but still persistently whispered, that the secret reason which the Administration has for urging the fortification of Panama is—the fear of Japan. The whispered argument for the Mann Bill against spies (who, in one hundred and twenty years of our national existence have never before disturbed us) is—the Japanese. The reason for the secret sending to Congress and the ostentatiously frightened withdrawal of the confidential report on the army was—the Japanese. The villains of the little stories in which foreign officers bargain in broken English for plans of Corregidor Island, or in which secret non-English-speaking wireless stations are discovered on the shores of Puget Sound, or vast stores of arms, ammunition, and explosives found on the Sandwich Islands are—the Japanese.

Now we make bold to say that the Administration has no fear of Japan, has no knowledge of Japanese plots, no suspicion that any such plots exist—no idea, no thought, dream, or fancy that Japan desires anything but permanent friendship with this country. The General Staff may pull its sword belt up a hole when over it learns of a stranger with a camera; Senator Beveridge may hear the tocsin of war every time the clock strikes; and Mr. Hobson may sleep with a revolver in each hand and a cutlass in his teeth; but we are confident that President Taft, Secretary Knox, Assistant-Secretary Wilson, and those who know the outlook best retire at night to restful couches, undisturbed by dreams of burning cities and ports ravaged by hordes of barbarians descending out of the East.

Such being the case, it is simply criminal for "Jingo" Congressmen, anxious for big army and navy appropriations, and newspapers eager for sensation, to harp eternally on a Japanese-American war. They have wrought a part of the people up to a state bordering on hysteria on the subject. They have made our Congressional debates and our newspapers the laughing-stock of reasonable men of other lands. Abroad they talk of our Japanese bogey, of our national panic and madness. If over there were a grotesque aberration, a crack-brained infatuation, it is the cherishing of the idea of an armed Asiatic invasion of the United States. Some time ago newspapers, otherwise sensible, published columns about what purported to be the War College's plans for retaliating on Tokyo after a Japanese army of 200,000 had captured San Francisco. The thing is so absurd that it sounds like alcoholic delirium. The Japanese would no more dream of trying to land a hostile army on the Pacific Coast than on the moon. The physical impossibility of transporting across the Pacific such an army with its supplies is absolute, as every military man knows. But were it not possible, it would be the very move we should wish an enemy to make—a move to his utter destruction. Von Moltke once said that he knew a thousand ways of getting an invading army into England, but not a single way to get it out again—"Worlds Work."

The "Oriental Economic Review" makes the striking suggestion that "the Carnegie Committee headed by Senator Root should recommend the use of a portion of the new Pease Fund for the threshing-out once for all of the real genesis of the intermittent recurrence of this deplorable war-scare." It believes that an international body of eminent scholars and distinguished statesmen could in no way contribute more to civilization than by making an exhaustive study of all possible causes of conflict between the United States and Japan. If there be any ground for fearing a conflict, let us find out what it is; and remove it without an appeal to "the inhuman test of war." And, if there be no ground for such a fear, if there be no issue between us; no solitary reason for conflict; if it be true that the Japanese continue to cherish toward us that tradition of friendship which we so long thought a sacred thing to them from the very beginning of their modern era—then let us throw off this national nightmare.

CHINA'S VOLUNTEERS.

THE DANGER OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

"We can do without war for tens of hundreds of years; we cannot do without an army for a day."

In this sentence the editor of a local native newspaper sums up his impressions of the present political situation in China.

He writes on the present volunteer movement, pointing out that in most of the provinces of China at this time bands of citizen soldiers have been formed, but that they are expending their military ardour in the interests of clan battles.

The writer explains that the Chinese volunteers being under the control, naturally, of the Ministry for War, refuse to take orders from the Provincial authorities. The only way, he says, to correct this is to encourage the spirit of patriotism, which at present is manifested locally, so to speak, that is to say the "guardians of the Empire" expend most of their energies in fighting their own people.

The following extract from a leading article in the "Shanghai Mercury" is very apropos of the situation:—

Volunteer or be slaves by and by, was the argument of one speaker. Insure your lives and goods, said another. The best, the only way to do this effectually, is to arm. We have no desire whatever to throw cold water on such sentiments as these. While we have no sympathy, and never have had sympathy with the stupidity of China's Chauvinism, with her old belief in her immense superiority to the rest of the world, and her supercilious assumption of superiority over all other nations, with, in short, the ignorant errors which brought her to the dust, we are by no means prepared to stand mutely by while she is needlessly humiliated, flouted, and debased. If she be guilty of faults, let those faults be openly shown, and as openly remedied. But to attack her without due cause, to despoil her for no other reason than that she is weak, is to do a thing against which both reason and right feeling rebel. It is no wonder, then, that Chinese patriots are doing all they can to awaken the spirit of their countrymen to sense both of their wrong and of their duty. What is doubtful about the movement is its permanence. Where is the national debt redemption scheme? It is as dead as we prophesied it would be. Is the present effervescence in military matters to fizzle out likewise? There are a few arguments in its favour, but more against. Money, arms, organisation, &c. Where are these to come from as a regular thing, year in, year out? Most important of all, where is the discipline to come from? China is, perhaps, the most ill-disciplined nation on earth. What has just happened at Canton? An assassin has shot a general, and—so we are told in a telegram—the whole body-guard of that general took to their heels and ran. Now, an army without discipline is far more dangerous to its own people than it is to an enemy.

Herein, too, is the point at which the interest of the foreign dweller in China's treaty ports becomes engaged. Willy-nilly, he must take note, and very careful note of the present movement. Were it as certainly under control as a regiment of Prussian infantry is under control, we need not question it at all. But we know quite well that the reverse is the case. Ilthorot rioting—itsself an evidence of the indiscipline to which we refer—has been of the rough and ready kind which for arms takes to brickbats and other handy missiles, ugly enough at close quarters but not otherwise dangerous. How would it be if a thousand or two excited native volunteers were to throw in their lot with the old time rioters? In such a guise the question becomes an exceedingly serious one, serious for the foreigner who runs the personal risk, but far more serious for China who runs the national one. We can conceive of no sure way of bringing about the pacification of China—otherwise practically impossible—than the use of volunteers thus. Hence, while we admire the patriotic spirit of the movement, we call for extreme caution in its practice.

OUR LETTER BOX.

HONGKONG AND THE CORONATION.

To the Editor "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir—The skeleton programme of the Coronation festivities submitted for public approval hardly seems to me to be an ideal one.

It may be that practical considerations not apparent to me render what might be considered an ideal programme impossible of attainment and the following suggestions must be taken as being made subject to this contingency.

To take the case of the entertainment of the children first. The programme appears to contemplate the children being gathered together in their schools, given an address, presented with a medal, and then given tea and refreshments.

The idea of an "address" in connection with the entertainment of children assembled in school does not appeal to me. It savours too much of a lecture. It must be remembered, too, that the children will be of ages ranging from 20 or thereabouts to a much more youthful age and what might be understood and appreciated by one age might be regarded as a lesson by another.

A few simple words indicating the loyalty which should be entertained for our Sovereign, the honour they should be held in, and the protection and benefits we enjoy under their rule, which can easily be understood by all ages, appear to me to be all that is required.

I also think the tea might be associated with some form of amusement if a practical method of doing so can be hit upon.

Another feature of this branch of the programme which strikes me is that it leaves the children at the Peak and some on the lower levels, whose education takes place at home, altogether in the cold.

If any children are to be associated with the Coronation the class I refer to should undoubtedly be included. It would be a comparatively simple matter to assemble them all together and give them an afternoon's enjoyment in the grounds of Mountain Lodge, or the Mount, if the owners would kindly lend them for the purpose. Sports and tea would seem to be the best method of entertaining them and a medal would be a fitting complement to the entertainment.

I also think, since consideration for, and sympathy with, the afflicted is pre-eminently a Kingly quality, that some attempt might be made to render the inmates of the Public Hospitals temporarily oblivious to the monotony of their suffering and of their pain.

It is I think a matter of regret that no military and naval display is proposed. I quite appreciate the consideration for the forces which desires to save them from the fatigue of standing for a long time under arms on two close occasions during the hot weather; but it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise some method of display at the Coronation which avoided this. It is, above all things, a time of pomp and ceremony; of demonstration of Government and the powers that lie behind Government.

A better opportunity could not be had of bringing home to the large population of this Colony a lively sense of the protection it enjoys while dwelling and trading here, and of the political significance of the Throne and the force supporting the Throne.

The display need not be prolonged. All that is required is that it should be effective. A landing of the Kowloon and Naval Forces at various portions of the Colony, and a march by them to Statue Square, where they would join a general gathering of the troops on the island; culminating in a march round similar to that so recently and impressively carried out, would be all that would be necessary.

The saluting point of His Excellency could appropriately be fixed at the Statue of the King himself, and a proclamation, or address, or something of that description, by His Excellency would form a fitting finale to an imposing display.

One suggestion I have to make as regards illumination. Why should not a chain of bonfires be lighted on the Kowloon Hill? Given fine weather it would add

enormously to the spectacular effect as compared with lanterns displayed on buildings difficult to view save by piece-meal.

One other suggestion and I come to an end. Since the exercise of mercy is one of the divinest of the Prerogatives of Kingship, why not associate the commencement of the new reign by an exhibition of Kingly clemency in the form of a review of the sentences of the prisoners in the gaol, and a remission of such of them, or such part of them, as might not be considered prejudicial to the public interest? This, I admit is more a question for the Government than for the community; but if the community express the desire the Government should give it every consideration.

I enclose my card.

Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY.

Hongkong, April 19th.

BILIBID AND OPIUM.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT'S CRUSADE AGAINST VICE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Manila, April 16.

The Philippine Government's crusade against the opium vice is surely, if slowly, having effect. Within a generation the drug will have been eliminated from the Islands.

The Secret Service last month secured close on fifty convictions against smugglers. The sentences imposed averaged six months.

In this connection it is interesting, if disappointing, to note that the method adopted by the Philippine Government to discourage opium smoking—hard labour in Bilibid Prison—is not meeting with the success it deserves.

The prisoners on dismissal as a rule are cured of the habit, but at the slightest sign of "interior" troubles, indigestion, cholera, or other sickness, they fly to the pipe for relief.

The authorities assure me that the present generation of opium smokers, which they believe will be the last, are too strongly imbued with the moribund of the drug over to refrain from its use. They recognize its evils but are very strongly of opinion that those are overbalanced by its virtues.

The inflated price of opium, due to the stringent measures in operation against its use, is the most powerful deterrent that could be employed. It is impossible for the majority of Chinese here, or Filipinos to purchase so costly a luxury, and contingency is therefore being imposed.

Without going into the merits or demerits of the opium question in connection with the alternatives to the drug which its abolition will certainly introduce, I can say from first-hand knowledge that the Islands are being rid of the curse.

"HANGED, DRAWN AND QUARTERED."

A CHINESE METHOD OF WARNING EVILDOERS.

We learn from the native newspapers that the Chinese Government propose to make use of the remains of the Manchurian surveyor who sold plans of the Manchurian fortifications and was executed for the crime in a novel manner as a deterrent to other evildoers.

The man, as we reported, was executed, and the Government will now preserve his mutilated body in a glass case and expose it to public gaze as a warning to others who might prove traitors to their country.

As a modern, and Chinese, example of the "hanged, drawn and quartered" system the idea is not without interest.

The public should be grateful for the exposure of an impostor named Li Chung-sheng, who has been figuring considerably in several parts of China under different aliases as a successful evangelist. Some time ago he delivered an address in the Martyr's Memorial Hall of the Y.M.C.A., Shanghai. There he professed to have performed sundry remarkable feats in Mongolia. This address completely deceived foreigners and Chinese alike. On Sunday the fraud was discovered, but the "evangelist" had decamped a few minutes previously through a back door.

THE CANTON OUTRAGE.

The country has been shocked by the murder at Canton of the Tartar-General of Kwangtung at the hands of a so-called Political Reformer, really a revolutionary of the usual ignorant and misguided type, a product of Japanese education who had recently visited Singapore to stir up opposition to the present Government. There appears to have been no motive other than that of a dislike of a Government of any kind, a virulent archphobia such as one finds fostered by Japan for her own purposes in China. The affair has naturally created a good deal of alarm, and has been compared with the murder of the Governor of Anhwei in the summer of 1907. It may be well therefore to note how far the present conditions are like those of 1907. In the first place that year was notable for the number of minor outbreaks that occurred in various parts of the Empire. There was a strong undercurrent of unrest and dissatisfaction, expressing itself by revolts in the schools, by piratical raids in the deltas and even in the higher reaches of the great rivers and on the interior lakes, and the province of Anhwei itself was the centre of a hotbed of revolutionary propaganda which, however, was but a superficial character, for it was without funds and without leadership. Local circumstances, too, favoured disorder. Whilst the country generally was in a nervous condition. The irresponsibles were pressing for the immediate establishment of a representative Government, and the rivalry of parties in Peking left the way open for considerable shirking of official responsibility. All these things were favourable for the growth of revolutionary sentiment and perhaps of revolutionary organizations, and when the outrage at Anking took place some degree of general alarm was justifiable and natural.

The conditions at the present time are quite different. The beginning that has been made of representative institutions has taken the edge off the general agitation against the Government, and there is much greater readiness to rest patiently and allow of the natural growth of the constitutional plant; whilst there are local distresses in the shape of famine there is no general disorder; nor has there been any special manifestation of revolutionary sentiment in the Two Kwang-Provinces, where most of China's "troublemen" live. The present outbreak is isolated and apparently unsupported by any organization except of a very loose character, and there has been nowhere any expression of sympathy with the murderer. For some time past there has been no sign of violent opposition to the Government, and the very definite steps that have been taken to remove the differences between Manchus and Chinese have done much to mitigate the acerbity of the feelings with which young Chinese have hitherto regarded the present dynasty.

At the same time, the present outrage should serve as a warning to the Government. It may be a symptom, though we do not believe it is, of a more serious and organized opposition to the Government, and it would be neither right nor wise to be satisfied with the mere punishment of the assassin. The strictest enquiry should be made as to his connexions, both in this country and abroad, and if it be found that he had accomplices, which at present it does not appear that he had, every effort should be made to secure them and to make of them an example not to be forgotten. At the same time there needs to be greater vigilance exercised in the prevention of the illicit import of arms and ammunition, especially from the country which sent the "Tatsu Maru" to those shores.

—National Review.

There has been considerable discussion in the Chinese press as to the connection between the perpetrator of the outrage upon the late Tartar-General at Canton and revolutionary societies. Some are maintaining that the murderer is a revolutionary, and others that the incident has no connection with any rebellious party. It will be difficult to know the facts until after the trial of the accused man, but in the meantime it is interesting to remember that Canton is the centre of many contradictory influences. There

is a large body of Cantonese men who have lived in foreign countries for many years, and have returned to their homes to pass the declining years of life. These have been filled with independent opinions, during their residence abroad. They are also, as a rule, men of means. We would not for a moment suggest that they are revolutionaries, for, as a matter of fact, it has happened that most of those who have been convicted of revolutionary tendencies have proved to be men who have never left their native land. The reason for alluding to this class of returned Cantonese is that they represent, in a large degree, the conflict of new and old opinion in China. Canton has contributed many of the most progressive leaders of the new life in China, but, at the same time, it has also been a stronghold of conservative scholarship. The conflict between the new and the old has been a constant factor in the life of the people, and it has been easy for the restless and ambitious to turn their hands to revolutionary acts. It is altogether probable, therefore, that it will be found, upon the examination of the accused man, that he is in reality connected with revolutionary movements.

—Shanghai Times.

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 18.

The military authorities have reported to the Canton Viceroy an attempted rising of anarchists in the Pok-lo district and Kwoi-shin districts; the seizure of a quantity of smuggled arms, and the arrest of a smuggler who is found to be a revolutionist. The report says that about a fortnight ago the military authorities received private information that some anarchists had shipped a lot of smuggled arms on the steamer Tai ling, bound for Wei-chow, and that the contraband was intended for the attempted rising in those districts. On the arrival of the steamer, one pistol, nine smokeless guns, one hundred rounds of ammunition, seven compasses, and one private telegraphic code were located. One of the smugglers was arrested. The others made good their escape. The prisoner was sent down to Canton for trial, and he admitted that he was an anarchist and had taken part in the smuggling of arms. He also betrayed the names of some of his accomplices.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Tuesday morning Rear Admiral Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, landed officially at Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m. and was received by a Guard of Honour of the K.O.-Y.L.I. and a salute from the shore battery. Captain Taylor, A.D.C., met His Excellency at the landing place and escorted him to Government House, where he was received by H.E. the Governor.

Later in the morning H.E. the Governor returned the Admiral's call on board the Flagship U.S.S. "Saratoga."

H.E. the Governor gave an official dinner at Government House Tuesday night, in honour of Admiral Hubbard, the guests including:—Mr. Lackey, Mr. Milne, Mr. Evans, Dr. Wilson, Mr. DuBois, Commander Jayne, Commander Williams, Commander Miller, Commander Edgar, Mr. Calk, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Dowley, Commodore and Mrs. Eyres, Captain Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Stainer, Major and Mrs. Ralph, Major and Mrs. Pyne, Colonel Rowlandson, Major and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Faber, Misses Cust and Medley.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Peking, April 7.—The Board of Communications has concluded an agreement with the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Companies for a loan of about half a million sterling with interest at five per cent. The loan shall be redeemed within eighteen years; securities are not provided for. The signing of the agreement will take place on the 10th instant. The loan is intended for the improvement and extension of postal and telegraphic communications in China.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

MEETING OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.

For the purpose of devising ways and means for the celebration locally of the coming event of the year, a meeting was held at the City Hall Tuesday evening.

His Hon. Sir Francis Pigott, Chairman of the Committee, presided at the meeting, which was poorly attended. At the outset, Sir Francis emphasized the necessity of consulting the public wish, since it was almost certain that the latter would be asked to provide some of the funds. After several sittings of the Committee, a scheme of proposed celebrations had been drawn up after mature deliberation and which was by no means hit upon in a haphazard sort of manner. Touching upon the question of a military and naval review, the speaker pointed out that the holding of a review was dependent on orders which might be sent from Home. A review would most probably be held on the occasion of the King's Birthday. Following the speaker then passed on to the question of a children's entertainment and said that it was generally admitted that the children should be treated in such a way that they would be impressed by and have a lasting remembrance of the occasion. Each child would receive a commemorative medal and in the evening a lantern procession would be held and a reception would be given by His Excellency. As to the question of fireworks and illuminations, he said a small committee had been appointed to consider the question, and a preliminary draft had been prepared, but how ultimately worked out, of course, depended upon the view which would be expressed by members. He should say that the idea at present was not to have any extravagant illuminations, but to have a simple scheme. It was proposed that the streets be illuminated by red lanterns from the windows, and they also hoped, as part of the scheme, at a given signal, that the words "God Save the King" would be shown. On the following day there would be some sort of a procession, but he thought their Chinese friends were organizing something of that nature. Those were the rough details of the scheme, and he (Sir Francis) would be glad to have any suggestions which any present desired to make.

Mr. H. W. Looker then addressed the meeting. As a member of the public, he wished to enter a strong protest against the notice convening the meeting. There had been rumours from time to time but no notice of the date given. The first word he heard of the meeting was that morning, when he picked up an express which had fallen from his paper. He thought a more suitable method of calling the meeting should have been employed. The speaker touched upon certain aspects of the scheme submitted by the Committee, particularly the arrangements for the children's entertainment, and expressed his dissent from the Committee's views. He thought that the children admitted to the celebrations should be the children of British subjects. He would suggest that the whole programme should be either put before the public in greater detail or that they be given an opportunity of considering what the scheme really meant or what was going to be done.

The Chairman dealt with the points raised by Mr. Looker, and after further discussion the following programme was approved of:—

Thursday, June 22nd, 1911.

11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.—Special Service, Cathedral. 2 p.m.—Children to be addressed in their respective schools and to receive a medal apiece and to be provided with tea and refreshments. 7 p.m.—Lantern procession with transparencies showing the Royal Family. 8 p.m.—11 p.m.—Dinner at Government House and reception afterwards. Public Gardens lit up by lanterns, band, refreshments, fireworks and illuminations on land and in harbour.

Friday, June 23rd.

Afternoon.—Day procession if suitable arrangements can be made. 7 p.m.—Lantern procession with transparencies showing the Royal Family. 9 p.m.—11 p.m.—Fireworks and illuminations.

WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The wedding took place Tuesday at St. John's Cathedral of the Rev. Mr. Thornhill and Miss Sinclair.

A very large gathering was present. The Bishop of Victoria officiated and was assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson. The service was fully choral.

The bride was given away by Colonel W. G. A. Bodford, P.M.O., and looked charming in her wedding gown of white satin. The best man was the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of H.M.S. Tamar.

Mr. Donnan Fuller presided at the organ, and played the following pieces: Prelude, Chaconne d'Amor, Rachmaninoff-Lento; Anthem, Send Out Thy Light, (Gounod), and Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

With reference to the proposal to establish German engineering schools in China, we may note that a well known statesman, said to be the ex-Colonial Minister, Herr Dernburg, has been giving his views on a cognate subject to the representative of a Berlin journal.

He remarked that when Japan, England and America, at great expense, established schools in China, in order to spread their language and influence, they knew very well what they were doing, and the outcome had shown them to be right. The strengthening of national prestige was the motto of such establishments. Referring to America's method of getting Chinese students sent to the United States the speaker said it was better, rather than to carry strange languages and strange customs to China, to make the Chinese languages their own. It was much less difficult than was generally believed, and the learning of it was a sacrifice that would be rewarded a thousand-fold. These observations have attracted great attention. —National Review.

THE SHORT-LIVED REBELLION.

Now that the Ichang soldiers have returned we are able to get some really accurate information of what happened in this short-lived rebellion, says a correspondent of the "N. C. D. News."

Most of the trouble was in the Chien-chiang district, where something like 10,000 people got together and looted the houses of all the rich in the district, broke into the gaol and freed the prisoners. They seem to have had it all their own way, as the local soldiers soon joined with the rebels. On the arrival of the Ichang troops the number in the field had considerably decreased, mostly because all the looting possible was over, and there being nothing more to gain, many had returned to their homes.

Those who remained, armed as they were with ancient weapons of warfare, were soon overcome by the modern-armed troops, and the result was a quick dispersion. Eighty-six were left dead on the field, while not one of the troops was injured. The leader of the rebellion was shot during the fight, and his head was brought in for reward. Of those captured, over thirty are said to have been beheaded.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE TROOPS.

No little excitement was occasioned in Kowloon yesterday by the departure of hundreds of native troops for India.

The men who left yesterday by the transport Duffin, presented a fine martial appearance as they paraded the streets headed by their bands. The khaki of the soldiers and their coloured turbans, together with the white garments of the many camp followers, went to form a picture of pleasing variety as they went, headed by the bands, and the flag-bearers attended by soldiers with bayonets fixed to their rifles.

At the end of the parade, the regiment gave their war cry at intervals.

CANTON'S Y.M.C.A.

For several weeks the above association has been carrying on a campaign to secure funds with which to purchase land on which they are to erect a new building. The members of this association wish to extend very sincere congratulations to our sister association in Canton on the success of this great enterprise. At the end of March they had secured the amount they sought, 60,000 dollars. Probably no other association of the type of this one in Canton, has been able to secure an amount so large. The Canton association has been organized less than three years. This shows the strength of the influence which it has already been able to exert. Now they are ready to use the gift which they have from America to put up a building adequate for their needs. We trust that this building may go up at once. —Hongkong's Young Men.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship.

Lt. Day, K.O.Y.L.I., beat C. Willson, 6-3; 6-4; 6-4.

Event "B" Single Handicap A. Class.

R. J. Saunders (owes 30) beat Captain G. T. Brierley (owes 30) 4-6; 6-2; 6-4.

Event "B" Single Handicap B. Class.

G. A. Cooke, R.N., (owes 15) beat C. B. Johnson (owes 15), 6-4; 6-0.

R. Sutherland (owes 4-8) beat H. E. Hoffman (scratch) 6-2; 1-6; 6-3.

Doubles Handicap B. Class.

Lt. Attwood and Lt. Anselm (owes 15) beat H. L. Garrutts and T. G. Weall (owes 15) 6-2; 0-3.

Event "D" Professional Pairs.

Dr. Aubrey and Dr. Fisher, R.N., (Medical) beat L. de Berton and O. C. Micklethorp (Merchants) 6-3; 6-2.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the 13th:—

Rubber Estates Tls. 31.2 cash.

Bukit Toh Alang R. Tls. 31.2 cash.

Anglo-Java Estate Tls. 03.4 cash.

Sungala Rubber Estate Tls. 2.50 cash.

We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. that they have received cable advices of the declaration of the following dividends:—

Kuala Lumpur 6s. per share; Highland and Lowlands 4s. per share; United Sumatras 3d. per share; and London Asiatics 15 per cent.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played yesterday afternoon on the Cricket Ground in connection with the tournament and resulted as follows:—

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class.

Captain G. T. Brierley, R.A., (owes 30) beat A. R. Fisher, R.N., (owes 30), 12-10; 6-3.

Event "B" Single Handicap B. Class.

A. O. Brawn (owes 30) beat H. C. Sayer (owes 15.0), 6-3; 6-3.

W. H. Vivenas (owes 15.2) beat A. P. H. Rouquette, R. N. (owes 15), 9-7; 4-6; 6-4.

Double Handicap "B" Class.

A. A. Claxton and Dr. W. M. V. Koch (owes 15) beat Captain B. A. Craig, R.A.M.C., and Capt. A. D. Waring (owes 15.2) 6-3; 6-3.

INTERPORT SPORT.

A notice has been posted on the Hongkong Cricket Club board, drawing the attention of members to the fact that the committee have promised to send a cricket and tennis team to Shanghai at the end of May or early in June, and requesting members who are able to go to send their names to the Secretary, so as to help the committee to choose a team. Non-members are also eligible for the team which is to represent the colony.

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Philharmonic Society will give its next concert in the City Hall on Friday, April 28th, at 9.15 p.m. The programme will open with an orchestral item, a Liebestraum by Von Blon. The next item will be a solo by Mrs. Schofield, who will sing Goring Thomas's "Le baiser," one of his lesser known but finest compositions. Mr. Timmerseid will then play a violin solo, after which Dr. and Mrs. Schofield will sing a duet by Chaminade. The concluding item in Part 1 is a Presto and Allegro for piano and orchestra, in which Mr. Denman Fuller will be the solo pianist. Part 2 consists entirely of Barnott's "Ancient Mariner" for chorus, soloists, and orchestra. This will be performed by a chorus and orchestra of 80 performers. We believe this work was performed in Hongkong in 1883, but without any orchestral accompaniment. For this concert the work has been specially orchestrated by Mr. Denman Fuller. The soloists are Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. S. Moore and Mr. Frank Austin. The work is one of the greatest melodic interest and although written some years ago still holds a premier place in modern concert programmes, for hardly a year goes by but it appears in the programme of several of the large home societies.

Tickets for the concert are \$3, and the booking plan is to be seen at Messrs. Lane and Crawford's. Members of the society are entitled to two tickets at half price.

PENANG IN 1910.

MONEY PLENTIFUL AND TRADE GOOD.

Penang, April 12.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce here, the report which was presented notes inter alia that the Committee have carefully considered the bringing forward of a bill to deal with the importation of injurious liquors, but it was decided to postpone action until it was seen what steps Government would take to control such importation.

Speaking of the Government wharves, the reports says that this institution has by no means given the satisfaction which was expected, and it is patent that the undertaking has an insufficient number of lighters at its command. With regard to telephonic communication between Penang, F. M. S. and Singapore, nothing further had come to light, but the Committee had not lost sight of the great importance of the opportunity of having telephonic communication throughout the mainland, and considered, that in view of the large number of estates recently opened up—the necessary guarantee required by Government could easily be obtained, but the Chamber was not in a position to approach the various estates from the Penang end.

The overland telegraph line to Singapore had been made great use of, but owing to the constant breakdowns it had not proved as serviceable as might reasonably have been expected.

Regarding the trade of the port there had been an increase in business generally, especially in imports, the trade in which had benefited considerably by the influx of money due to the opening up of the country and the development of agricultural land in Province Wellesley and Kedah, whilst high prices ruled for the staple exports resulting in substantial profits to producers which had materially helped trade in all directions.

There had been several failures of Chinese and native dealers, but the Bazaar was now in a healthier state than it had been for some time past and with the increasing business dealers were able to work on profitable lines and the outlook for the present year the Committee considered to be fairly good.

The Committee were looking forward with confidence to the early opening up of the northern and western states of the Peninsula, the development of which they hoped would create most desirable markets and tend towards the permanent improvement of the trade of the Port.

AMERICAN TRADE IN THE PACIFIC.

A BIG INCREASE.

The figures showing America's trade-Pacific trade for 1910 contain some extremely interesting information. The buyers and the amount of money spent may be found in the subjoining table compiled from the "Los Angeles Daily Times."

Japan (increase)	\$3,000,000...	\$ 20,560,178
China (including Hongkong) (decrease)	5,300,000 ...	21,681,562
Australia	31,510,400	
Philippine Islands (increase)	\$6,200,000...	\$ 19,941,539
British India	7,638,981	
New Zealand (increase)	\$1,200,000...	6,391,812
Dutch East Indies	2,807,137	
Straits Settlements	2,069,515	
Asiatic Russia	1,070,163	
Korea	995,118	
French Oceania	516,891	
German China	440,090	
Siam	300,135	
French China	242,129	
French East Indies	65,789	
German Oceania	81,424	
Persia	4,268	
British China	3,492	
Total "Across the Pacific" sales in 1910	124,850,210	
Total in 1900	98,531,249	
Increase in ten years	26,325,667	
Increase in 1910 over 1900	12,000,000	

The above figures show a ten per-cent increase over 1900, while for the last ten years the increase has been over 40 per cent.

The "New York Sun" says: "It seems to have been forgotten by the agitators on the Pacific Coast who assailed the treaty with Japan that at the present time she is living up to a 'gentleman's agreement' to keep her coolies or labourers out of the United States. There is no exclusion law to prevent the admission of Japanese, and yet by refusing to issue passports the government at Tokyo puts itself much in the position of China, whose labourers are barred out by statute. So much for mollifying the proud and sensitive temper which the politicians of California—betray whenever a racial concession to the Japanese is broached, although it may involve a right which every nation of white people may claim."

The menace of Japanese immigration is used to create anti-Japanese feeling by the demagogues of California, chiefly in the vicinity of San Francisco and Sacramento. It ought to be obvious to intelligent Californians—and we do not doubt they are—and we do not doubt they are in a large majority—that if the Japanese government fails to keep faith and there is any sign of an invasion by the coolie element an application to Congress to enact an exclusion law will be headed."

Differing from but a few years ago, no one now in China opposes railroad construction. It is going on apace and principally with capital subscribed by Chinese at home and abroad.

The Chinese tea trade is active. A notable increase in exports occurred last year, and an unusually good season in exports is expected for 1911. Chinese tea has been adopted as the beverage of the German army on the recommendation of German medical authorities. More tea factories are to be established in the Hankow tea district.

Cochin-China has 1,000,000 Para rubber trees under cultivation, of which about 15,000 are being tapped. In addition, 4,000,000 more trees are to be planted as rapidly as the work can be done.

To replace the opium loss in revenue, there is to be a new Chinese tax on spirits.

The following are food prices in the Wei Basin of China: Chickens, 5 cents each; eggs, 5 for 1 cent; pork at 5 cents pound; raw cotton, 74 cents a pound; wheat, 30 cents a bushel; flour, 3-4 cent a pound; and corn, 20 cents a bushel; but, unfortunately, with wages only in proportion. In some parts prices are even lower—nine eggs for 1 cent; gold, mutton at 3 to 5 cents a pound.

THE CANTON OUTRAGE.

For years Singapore has been the hotbed of revolutionaries, the happy hunting ground of the notorious Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was idolised by many during his revolutionary campaign there some few years ago—probably Wong Song Tsai was one of the younger student generation fascinated by Sun, and who chose Canton to make his debut. There is also in and around Canton an exaggerated feeling among the students from Japan bordering almost on anarchy, and it is to be hoped that the manner in which the unfortunate Fu-chi's murder will be dealt with will be sufficiently drastic to prove a warning to others of that dangerous ilk. We have often advocated the adoption of more drastic treatment for these youthful revolutionaries, and we are of the opinion that if China does not come down with an iron hand the time will come when the revolutionary spirit will become too prevalent to be easily kept under. We shall await with interest fuller reports of this unseemly and unfortunate occurrence, which has robbed China of one of her smartest military men in the Empire.

The anti-government movement, if must be remembered, has been and still is being pursued with phenomenal vigour in many areas of the Chinese Empire. Discontent, for they hardly know what, runs strong among the common people, and among the official classes an alarming percentage is anti-Manchu. Therefore, it behooves the Government to take the timely warning which this sad assassination furnishes, and put forward every effort to rid the country of the fanatics of this dangerous type. This spirit spreads in China; its possible effect should be nipped in the bud.—"Hankow Daily News."

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF HONGKONG.

Sergeant Pitt, the recognised amateur billiard champion of Hongkong, Wednesday night met Corporal Geary in a game of 1,000 up, on equal terms, at the Soldiers' Club. Considerable interest had been evinced in the event, as Pitt has always been recognised as a most skilful player, while Geary, who is a new comer, is a hot favourite among the military men.

At the close of the recent tournament a small trophy was put up by the "Hongkong Telegraph" in order that the abilities of the champion and the new man might be tested. There was a large attendance last night, special seating accommodation being provided. Five hundred up was played, and the remaining 500 will be finished this evening.

The game, which was watched by a goodly number of the amateur billiard players in Hongkong, was full of interest on account of the fine prowess of the two men: Geary in his second visit to the table notched 53 points, and so gained a lead which Pitt had a good deal of trouble in reducing. However, he managed to do so. When Geary had nearly reached 350, Pitt was only two points behind. He lost this good position a short time later, scoring only six points to Geary's 46. This lead was afterwards substantially increased till Geary passed the half-way line, with an unfinished break of 10, leaving Pitt 95 points behind.

The principal breaks were:—Geary—12, 53, 10, 29, 19, 10, 13, 27, 18, 10, 21, 23, 18, 20, 21, 20, 10 unfinished. Pitt—12, 16, 19, 17, 10, 15, 21, 14, 11, 15, 10, 20, 21, 10.

The positions of the men at various stages of the game are to be found below:—

Geary.	Pitt.
105	80
254	222
348	345
363	361
400	367
441	390
462	407
502	407

The game starts to-night at 9 p.m. sharp. Afterwards the prize will be handed to the winner.

A YEAR AT COURT.

THE WORK OF THE MAGISTRACY.

Figures just published give some interesting facts concerning the number of cases tried by the Magistracy during the last 10 years. During this period, the heaviest list of cases was in 1902, when 10,070 cases were tried. The lightest year's work was that of 1908 when the total of cases tried reached 10,555. Last year 11,688 cases occupied the attention of the courts, involving an expenditure of \$38,428.03, and bringing in a revenue of \$75,970.70. The expenditure then amounted to a little over half of the receipts.

The twelvemonths now under consideration showed an increase in the number of cases tried and also in the revenue, but it is pleasing to note that the expenditure was lessened by \$1,091.60. The total number of cases tried during the whole period of ten years, was 133,123 necessitating an expenditure of nearly \$370,000, against which is to be set an income of about \$780,000.

Throughout the year Mr. F. A. Hazlewood, 1st Police Magistrate, acted either as Attorney General or Puisne Judge and Mr. E. R. Hallifax acted in his place as 1st Police Magistrate. The duties of 2nd Police Magistrate were performed by the substantive officer, Mr. J. R. Wood.

THE CRISIS.

VIEWS OF CHINESE ABROAD.

The Provincial Assembly has received many telegrams from Chinese residents abroad having reference to the present situation in China. The senders of the telegrams called upon their compatriots in the mother country to organize, without delay, Volunteer and territorial corps for the protection of the empire. They deplored the weak attitude entertained by the central government towards diplomatic affairs, and regarded the organization of these corps as an urgent necessity for saving the country from ruin at the hands of the foreigners. The central government's diplomatic policy may be defeated, but the will and the strength of the people cannot be shaken by foreign aggression. They begged their compatriots to ask the government that in future the people should be informed of diplomatic matters previous to China signing a treaty with any foreign country.

U. S. CONSULATES ABROAD.

The following bill, providing for the purchase or erection, within certain limits of cost, of embassy, legation, and consular buildings abroad, has now become law:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire in foreign countries such sites and buildings as may be appropriated for by Congress for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, and to alter, repair and furnish the said buildings; suitable buildings for this purpose to be either purchased or erected, as the Secretary of State may deem best, and all buildings so acquired for the diplomatic service shall be used both as the residences of diplomatic officials and for the offices of the diplomatic establishment; Provided, however, That not more than the sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall be expended in any fiscal year under the authorization herein made: And provided further, That in submitting estimates of appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State shall set forth a limit of cost for the acquisition of the sites and buildings and for the construction, alteration, repair and furnishing of buildings at each place in which the expenditure is proposed (which limit of cost shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars at any one place) and which limit shall not thereafter be exceeded in any case, except by new and express authorization of Congress.

THE GYMKHANA.

Saturday afternoon the first meeting of the season to be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club took place at Happy Valley. The weather conditions were favourable. The race-goers witnessed some good sport and the meeting was an unequalled success. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I., under Bandmaster F. G. Moss, played the following selections during the afternoon:—March "Stars and Stripes" Sousa. Overture "Light Cavalry" Suppe. Selection, "The Arcadians" Valse, "Songe d'Automne" Gavotte, "Honoria" Bidgood. Selection "Our Miss Gibbs" Monckton.

March—"Turkish Patrol" Song "John Peel" Two Step "A Coon Band Contest" Pryor.

Amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard.

The results up to the time of going to press were as follows:—

THE KERRY CUP.

Half-mile flat race.—For non-winning subscription griffins of the season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners allowed 3 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented by H. F. Hickman, Esq. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Mr. Ching's Urgent, 152 lbs.	1
Mr. O. K.'s Donau, 152 lbs.	2
Mr. H. A. Law's The Ramp, 149 lbs.	3
Major W. N. Withycombe's Tregon, 152 lbs.	0
Mr. J. de Hoghton's Polar Bear, 152 lbs.	0
Mr. James Christmas Tree, 152 lbs.	0
Capt. Dwyer's Tralee, 149 lbs.	0
Mr. Blank's Dussel, 149 lbs.	0
Mr. M. D. Bishop's Sonny Jim, 149 lbs.	0
Mr. H. Humphrey's Seaweed, 142 lbs.	0

GYMKHANA STAKES.

Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 at 8 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again, when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner).

Mr. Gilpin's Caprice, 146 lbs.	1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief, 146 lbs.	2
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 146 lbs.	3
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Rejected, 151 lbs.	
Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, 151 lbs.	
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Auchendolly, 146 lbs.	
Mr. Macdonald's Inca, 146 lbs.	
Mr. Brutton's Odcombe, 146 lbs.	
Mr. O. K.'s Mombassa, 146 lbs.	
Mr. Cymru's Dylluan, 146 lbs.	
Mr. Forrest's Just in Spite, 146 lbs.	
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Alacrity, 146 lbs.	

TENT PEGGING.

In sections of three.—Open to teams, mounted on China ponies, and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points at all meetings included. In competing for the small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same team on each and every occasion, but if competing

for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one team during the season, that is to say, he must continue to compete for the team first selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, new members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions. Entrance fee \$1 each Gymkhana. The committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a judge who will judge this competition throughout the season and whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any judge appointed the committee shall appoint a substitute.

Capt. Briarly, Mr. Lawder, and Mr. Bishop. K.O.Y.L.I. 'A' Team. K.O.Y.L.I. 'B' Team. LADIES' NOMINATION.

5 furlongs flat race.—For all China ponies. Catch weights. Ponies to be nominated by a lady. The names of the ponies will be placed in one hat, the names of riders in another hat, and drawn alternately. Ponies to be ridden by riders whose names appear at the same drawing. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. No pony to be scratched after entry except on account of sickness. When entered for this event competitors are requested to give lady nominator's name. Owners must provide a rider to correspond with each pony entered by him. The name of riders must be communicated to the hon. secretary two days before the date of Gymkhana. Entrance fee \$5. First and second prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.

Mr. Duddell's Dorando II, (Mrs. Leo, D.A. o Castro)	1
Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Kongsi, (Mrs. Mackie)	2
Mr. M. D. Bishop's Sunny Jim, (Mrs. M. D. Bishop)	3
Mr. Ching's Urgent, (Mrs. Murray Bain)	0
Mr. J. de Hoghton's Polar Bear, (Miss Potts)	0
Mr. E. Kadoorie's Kentucky Chief, (Miss E. Potts)	0
Mr. O. K.'s Alster, (Mrs. Von Wise)	0
Capt. Warden's Moonbeam, (Miss G. Potts)	0

ONE MILE FLAT RACE.

For subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lbs. To be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than five winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: Presented by Sir H. N. Mody. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Mr. J. Jay's Trowint	1
Mr. D. M. Ross's Tomahawk	2
Mr. Neilson's Hartwood	3
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Auchendolly	0
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Alacrity	0
Mr. Brutton's Bantam	0
Mr. O. K.'s Donau	0
Mr. Cymru's Jack Spraggon	0
Mr. Black's Dussel	0
Capt. Dwyer's Tralee	0
5 lbs. allowance	0

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.

For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: presented. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner).

Mr. O. K.'s Mombassa	1
Capt. Hughes's Tiekey	2
Mr. Brutton's Odcombe	3
Major W. N. Withycombe's Tregon	0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief	0
Mr. Velox's Greyback	0
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Auchendolly	0
Mr. Cymru's Dylluan	0

SMUGGLING ARMS.

Yesterday the Canton Customs Commissioner handed over to the Nantoh magistrate a prisoner who had been arrested on board a steamer from Hongkong for smuggling arms and ammunition. When placed before the Magistrate, the prisoner declared that two of his accomplices had entrusted him with the smuggling of contraband into Canton, and he asked the Magistrate for clemency as this was his first offence. Meanwhile the police are keeping a sharp look out for his accomplices.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. IJUN AND SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

The native press in connection with the reports already published by us that Mr. Ijun, the Japanese Minister at Peking, has been agitating for the suppression of news of scandals in Chinese ministries, waxes indignant. It asks, with some show of reason, on what grounds a foreign minister interferes in purely local problems. Corruption, the writers declare, is rife in many of the Peking Boards, and this should be ventilated in the native press. If it is to Mr. Ijun's interest that these things should be hidden, it is certainly not to China's.

One leading article declares that a large proportion of the Chinese officials have been systematically selling their country's secrets, while in the Imperial Palace itself are a number of female spies who "give away" to the foreign ministers secrets of great value. Tens of millions of taels are being spent in obtaining information of China's politics. The accusations are sensational and definite, but it is naturally impossible to substantiate them.

CHINA'S CURRENCY REFORM.

It is reported that H.E. Sheng Kungpao has decided upon the following measures as a preliminary to the reform of the currency: (1) Investigation of the capital of all official and private banks; (2) Investigation of the amount of bank notes in circulation; (3) Investigation of the amount of silver dollars in circulation; (4) Prohibition of the issue of more bank notes; (5) Withdrawing the existing bank notes and dollars from circulation; (6) Fixing the value of the new currency and; (7) prohibition of the receipt of Mexican and Spanish dollars.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

Harmston's Circus was to leave Singapore on Tuesday for Batavia. Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Capt. W. J. E. Bell, R.A.M.C. The Craigengover Cricket Club tennis tournament is now on, and Mr. Osorio, of Manila, has kindly presented a silver cup for competition. Mr. R. V. Rutter and family, of Kowloon Dock, left this week for a holiday at home. Mr. Rutter is a well known member of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, and is a very old resident. It has been reported to the police that a party of men went to the Yuen On Godown, in Des Voeux Road, on the 17th inst., with a forged order and obtained 205 bags of damaged rice. The total value is \$1,000.

On the 11th inst. the members of the Singapore Cricket Club played against an eleven from the H.M.S. Monmouth in a Rugby match at Singapore, the home team winning by 1 dropped goal, 2 tries to 1 try.

Major-General G. A. Anderson, C.B., proceeded to Shanghai on inspection duty on 15th April, 1911. The Command of the troops in Hongkong devolved upon Colonel C. W. R. St. John, C.E., from 16th April.

The end of the third moon is the time for opium smokers in Canton to renew their licenses. Already the anti-opium bureau has prepared 50,000 of these licenses which will be distributed to applicants in exchange for the old ones, on the 1st day of the next moon. The regulations published thereon are stringent, and the charge for each license will be 40 cts.

COST OF THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Thursday's Debate.

A READER'S VIEW.

"Outsider" addresses us the following letter:—

Sir,—As one associated with railway construction and management in other parts of the world, I have, through a passing stranger, read with interest your account of the Council's proceedings published to-day, particularly in reference to the future working of your little railway line.

The unofficial members were very well advised to ask for time to consider the estimates, statement, and proposals of the Government, before committing the ratemakers by their formal adoption. But the hon. member who voiced the opinion of his colleagues seems to have permitted himself a freedom of criticism not altogether consistent with his acknowledged unacquaintance of the facts and figures placed before the Council.

His remarks on the excessive cost of construction and on the unwisdom of providing railway workshops are more emphatic than convincing. Indeed he made the statement without any hesitation that the cost of the railway per mile was greater perhaps than any other railway in the world, except may be, one in South America; and that there was no necessity at all for workshops to be erected.

"Money in that respect had been wasted." Read in cold print, these statements appear to have been made not only "without hesitation" but equally without due reflection. Some allowance must, of course, be made for the enthusiasm of the occasion. In opposition, we are all given more or less to the use of an undue emphasis, a little heavier laying on of the colours than we ourselves believe to be necessary. But excessive extravagance in language, as in other things, is a weakness and ought to be guarded against. The hon. member has manifestly overlooked the fact that the very heavy cost of the railway per mile is due directly to its very short length, and the heavy terminal works including the expensive tunnel. Had the line been one hundred miles long the average cost would have appeared at, say, £25,000 per mile or less. It would be much more convincing if facts and figures could be given to show that the actual cost of out-turned work has been abnormally high; that the rate per yard of formation or tunnel work has been unduly heavy and without sufficient reason. Personally, I consider the railway could have been built by contract cheaper than it has been on the departmental system, but that does not prove that the responsible engineers have been needlessly extravagant in their methods of work. The average cost per mile, therefore, of the work done on your line, is not a fair criterion, or a proper basis of comparison with other such undertakings under dissimilar conditions. The danger and fallacy of judging only by averages and percentages have often been illustrated. I remember one little instance, which may perhaps be illuminative. When Lord Roberts was Commander-in-Chief in India, he was, as the head of the Indian Army, interested in the Army Temperance Association. An annual report of its working was submitted by the Colonel of each British regiment. One report was startling. The Colonel regretted to inform the Commander-in-Chief that during the year under revision fifty per cent. of the members of the association in his regiment had died, and the other fifty per cent. had broken the pledge and been severely punished for drunkenness. A fuller report was called for of this alarming state of things, and the further information had to be given that there had only been two members of the association, one of whom had died of enteric and the other had got drunk. In regard to the provision of workshops, the hon. member's criticism is equally, if not more, so; the offspring of the moment rather than the child of reflection. Experience has elsewhere and universally proved that a railway can no more be economically and profitably worked without its own workshops than our homes can be economically or satisfactorily run without their kitchen. It is

quite possible for us at home or abroad to have all our meals supplied from the nearest hotel or restaurant, but it is hardly an economical or satisfactory arrangement. It might serve to lighten the burden of domestic duties. It might relieve many a harassed wife and mother of half her troubles if only the cooking and catering could be done from outside, but it would not be a money-saving plan, and it certainly would be at variance with the established notion of an ideal home. It is quite possible for the heavy repairs of railway engines and vehicles to be done by private firms and outside shops, but not economically done. Such work requires specific machinery and tools, and such plant is not ordinarily provided in general workshops in the same way as in essentially locomotive shops. Then again, it is quite impossible to have the light repairs done outside. Some have to be done at once, and this can only be secured by the railway having at command its own means, machinery and men. The hon. member has not taken fully into consideration, if at all, the most important fact of all, and that is that railway locomotive engineering is a specialty, and that there are requirements in actual railway working which can only be met by a locomotive expert with the specific experience and training which cannot in the same degree be possessed by the staff of engineers engaged in general engineering works such as are found established for other commercial purposes.

In the interests, therefore, of the ratemakers, the proposals of your Government appear to be sound, and deserve the careful consideration promised by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Please permit me to add that I have no connection with or interest in your railway, or its administration, or even your Government. What interests me is the subject itself, and I presume to offer these remarks in that spirit of "fairplay" which Britishers everywhere appreciate.

SOCIAL KOWLOON.

BIG CINEMATOGRAPIH COMPANY FORMED.

We learn on good authority that a rich company has been formed to establish a cinematograph show in Kowloon.

The concern will not work on half measures, but proposes to erect a fine, large theatre, obtain the best films, and employ artistes of merit. The promoters look to the future more than to the present for a return on their outlay. They believe, for instance, that in a few years the entire Portuguese and Maltese population of Hongkong—no mean proportion of the community—will have migrated to the New Territory, and that therefore a "public" will be created for such an entertainment as is proposed.

There is very little doubt that a cinematograph show would be appreciated by the Kowloonites, and if, as hoped, the population there is increased as we have suggested the company should be in a position shortly to enjoy profits.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to negotiate with the Portuguese Minister in Peking about establishing a Customs office in the neighbourhood of Macao. The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphically replied stating that in view of the non-settlement of the boundary dispute, it is advisable to establish the Customs office in Chinese territory, and it would be a good thing if the Customs could be properly conducted. The Board stated that a similar Customs office was established in the Chinese territory in Kiao-chow, and it was a great success. The Board asked the Viceroy whether it could be possible to run it on the same lines as those adopted in Kiao-chow, and if so, he would come to an arrangement with the Portuguese Minister in Peking, so as to obviate future trouble.

HONGKONG CRIME.

PUNISHMENT BY FLOGGING OR STOCKS.

The community in general will cordially endorse the remarks at the Council meeting of His Excellency the Governor on the subject of using the "cat" in cases of specified crime.

Robbery with violence and kidnapping have become too prevalent of late, and flogging as a deterrent will receive universal support.

We would suggest, however, that the question of the use of the stocks more widely is also worthy of the consideration of the Legislative Council. We have the word of a leading member of the local bar that Chinese criminals regard this form of punishment far more seriously than they do imprisonment or flogging.

To a people who depend so much on the preservation of "face" the exposure in the stocks is a severe deterrent to breaking the law, since legislation is primarily concerned with the characteristics of the people. This particular trait in the Chinese should be taken into consideration.

Our informant tells us that a Chinese client of his once said to him: "Makkee suppose I go prison, but no can do stock."

We commend the suggestion to the Council.

LOG BOOK.

WHARF RATES AT PENANG.

The following items in the schedule of operations for handling coal at the Government wharves, Penang, subject to the approval of the Governor, will be charged for the rates as set forth below as from July 1. The "Penang Gazette" gives the new and the existing rates, as under:—

	New Rates.	Present Rates.
Unloading from lighter and loading into lighter.....	45	35
Unloading and loading into lighter.....	35	32
From lighter to ship's bunker in roads.....	35	30
Bunkering ship at Swettenham Pier.....	70	45
Bunkering ship at Penang.....	50	40

The "Gazette" understands that these rates have been raised owing to the scarcity of the labour supply, as the contractors cannot get sufficient coolies, and have had to put up their rates. The demand for coolies by the rubber estates is said to be the cause.

Kangoon patrol officers received information that there was a large quantity of opium on board the "Arankola." They accordingly boarded the vessel and examined the passengers' luggage. In possession of two of the passengers, Lingarap and Soru, they found boxes of huge Easter eggs. These, however, were discovered to be nothing more or less than tins of opium coated over with sugar. Each tin contained two balls, and there were twelve balls or 900 tins in all. The men with the contraband were made over to the police.

The decision of the new Commerce court of the United States holding that transshipment of cargo from the Philippines would not prevent its entering the United States free of duty under the provisions of the Payne bill, has aroused widest comment among business men in Manila. In some quarters the opinion is freely expressed that the new ruling means a boon to the islands in that any steamship line plying between the Orient and the United States can carry export cargo without having to pay duty on Philippine-made goods, while in others there is a belief that the decision will prevent several steamship lines like the Toyoko Kisen Kaisha, the Empress line and others from making Manila a permanent port of call, as they had planned to do in order to take advantage of the one bottom regulation.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allied Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—E. A. Irving, Esq. \$5; A Friend, \$5.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR CHAMPION OF HONGKONG LOSES.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S RESULT.

Thursday night at the Soldiers' Club the finish of the billiard match of 1,000 up was witnessed by a very large attendance of military and civilians. Geary, if possible, showed better form than the previous evening making no fewer than seven breaks of over twenty each. His best innings at the table brought in 50 points but Pitt put up nearly as good a performance with a break of 45. However the latter could make no real headway and though at one time he had reduced the lead by sixty, he was unable to continue and gradually fell back till at the conclusion of the game he was 312 points behind.

At the conclusion of the match Mr. G. T. Lloyd presented the trophy which took the form of a silver cup on a mahogany pedestal. He congratulated both the winner and the loser on the good games they had put up and in the name of Dr. Noble, proprietor of the "Telegraph," he had much pleasure in handing Geary the trophy and hoped it would be the first of many that he would win during his residence in Hongkong.

Corpl. Geary suitably replied that that was the first public match he had played and the first cup he had won.

The principal breaks of the evening were:—Geary:—16, 10, 12, 15, 14, 10, 12, 29, 11, 15, 50, 11, 28, 18, 10, 28, 23, 22, 12, 13, Pitt:—14, 10, 11, 11, 28, 45, 30, 14, 27. The relative positions at intervals during the game may be found in the subjoining table.

	Geary.	Pitt.
624	404	
707	503	
726	586	
770	538	
793	603	
883	627	
943	669	
980	685	
1000	688	

There are a few who are under the impression that Pitt, on a good fast table, would show distinct improvement on the form exhibited on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, while others contend, with a good deal of conviction, that on any table, at any time and at any place, Geary would prove Pitt's superior. We are inclined to share that confidence, knowing that Pitt does not at present show the form he did two or three years ago. However, arrangements have already been mooted for the bringing off of another match, at an early date, possibly at the Station Hotel, Kowloon. The preference naturally should be given to Hongkong, if a good table and suitable accommodation can be secured.

OPIUM IN MANILA.

ANOTHER HAUL BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

Manila, P. I., 18th April.

Another smart capture is reported to have been made here by the Customs authorities. It appears that when the naval collier Pompey arrived in harbour, information was received that there were some tins of opium on board, the vessel only just having arrived from Shanghai.

On the 17th April, the chief steward, Ah Chuen, was arrested by the authorities on a charge of smuggling 200 tins of opium. The man is now awaiting his trial.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
1. R.E. & D.	10	12	2	2	75.00
2. Hongkong A.	10	8	3	5	50.00
3. R.C.A.	13	6	1	4	40.15
4. Craigengower	10	7	5	4	43.75
5. Kowloon	15	6	5	4	40.00
6. Yorks	13	5	8	0	38.40
7. Civil Service	11	4	7	0	38.88
8. Rémnants	11	5	6	0	35.71
9. H.K. Police	15	2	13	1	13.33

CANTON NEWS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, April 20.

Some days ago there was a serious riot, involving the destruction of many shops and heavy loss of property, in the district of Ching Yuen. The cause of trouble was the people's opposition to the establishment of a spirit farm. The discontents took advantage of the opportunity, and created a riot by looting shops and pulling down properties. The trouble is by no means over, and the local authorities have telegraphed to the Viceroy for instructions. The Viceroy stated that the authorities should arrest and punish all the ring leaders.

The Chamber of Commerce in Tai Wing-po, Hongshan, has reported to the Canton Viceroy that a brigand chief who has been playing havoc with the district made an attempt to attack the building of the Chamber of Commerce. He was assisted in this outrage by many robbers. Fortunately the braves in the place arrived on the scene promptly, and dispersed the robbers. The offenders declared that before they made their escape they intended to kill the committee and to set fire to the whole market when the next opportunity presented itself. Their threat is causing uneasiness, and the Viceroy has been asked to despatch troops.

People living in the Sun Shing Street, in the east of the city, have sent in a joint petition to the Nam-hoi Magistrate charging one Cheung Chuk with incendiarism.

It is alleged that he set fire to this house, which was insured for \$2,000, in order to get the insurance money. The man was arrested yesterday, and when tried by the magistrate declared that his business was to deal in new coats, under the name of Cheung Kam Lun, and that the shop had originally a capital of Tls. 2,400, which was subsequently increased to Tls. 3,400. He further said that the shop with all its contents had only been insured for \$2,000, and he had about seven partners. The cause of the fire was carelessness on the part of his cook, in burning joss sticks on the morning of the outbreak, as a result of which the policy was destroyed. The Magistrate asked the company, with which the accused had insured the shop, for the regulations before giving decision in the case.

CHINESE PRODUCE BROKERS.

NEW EXCHANGE ESTABLISHED IN SINGAPORE.

The Chinese produce brokers in Singapore, have, after all, forestalled the European merchants in the establishment of an exchange. Promises have been secured at No. 4 Change Alley, and a pleasant little function was held there last week to celebrate the inauguration of the exchange. A number of European merchants were present at the ceremony besides a large number of members.

Mr. Tan Cheng Teo, in declaring the exchange open, said that hitherto Chinese produce dealers had had to content themselves every morning with meeting and consulting each other in the five-fold ways and the by-lanes of the business quarter of the town. He was glad to think that all that was a thing of the past and that they had at last found a house, where they could call their own, where business could be transacted at all hours of the day without discomfort. Although for the present the main use of that room was to afford decent accommodation to those engaged in the produce business, for consultation purposes and for comparing notes, he hoped that in time to come it would lead to better and still more useful things. The hearty thanks of the members of the Exchange were due to Mr. Ker, of Messrs. Paterson, Simons and Co., for the great trouble he had taken in bringing the Exchange into existence. On their behalf he had the pleasure to present Mr. Ker with a silver biscuit box in token of their esteem, and to wish him a very pleasant voyage to Europe on a well-earned holiday.

THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

ADDRESS BY LADY LUGARD.

Lady Lugard, President of the Hongkong Branch of the Ministering Children's League, on Thursday afternoon entertained on the lawn of Government House 233 European members, and 88 associates of the League.

Addressing the gathering, Lady Lugard said:—You have come to tea with me. And the reason you have come to tea with me to-day is because you have all joined the Ministering Children's League. Before we have tea together I want to talk to you a little about the Ministering Children's League. The first thing I want to say is that the League is only a League of Kindness. We have all joined it—grown-ups as well as you children—because we think that the world can be made better by having more kindness in it, and we all hope to learn to be a little kinder than we are. That is the chief thought that I want you to have in your minds while I am speaking—just the thought of kindness.

The name of the League, as you know, is the Ministering Children's League. Now you all know what children are; but perhaps some of you don't know what Ministering Children are. Ministering means helping, and "Ministering Children" means "Helping Children," or "Children who help." League, I may perhaps tell the little ones, means joined together, so the "Ministering Children's League" means "Children joined together to help." Look round the room! There are nearly 250 of you here. That means that 250 of you in Hongkong have joined together to help. You may ask, to help what? Why, nothing less than the world! I mean a big thought for children, and some of you quite little ones, to help the world. It is a big thought for us grown-ups also. It makes us all feel very small to think how big the world is and how little we can do. But the only way the world can get helped is by everyone trying to do what he can in the place where he lives. We who live here begin with Hongkong. It is part of the big world. And you begin with the bit of Hongkong that you live in—your home or your school. They also are part of the big world, and the way you begin in your home and your school is that you try to be kind to everybody and everything. Fortunately it is really easy to be kind. It is much easier than doing sums or practicing scales or making button-holes. It is so natural. Everybody can do it. There is always something that wants help. Perhaps it's only the cat who is moving at the door to get in or to get out. Well, you let her in or out! Perhaps it's your mother who is tired and wants you to mind the baby while she gets a cup of tea. Well, you mind the baby and you take care if possible that it does not squeal. Perhaps your father wants his boots, and you fetch them. Perhaps you are cleverer at sums than somebody else, and you can help him with his arithmetic. Perhaps somebody sick would like to be read to, and you read to them. These are all very little things, and I don't doubt that every one of you—even the very smallest—can think of other and better things that you could do, not only every day, but many times in the day. Perhaps you have never thought that to do these kind things would help anybody. But it would help the whole world very much if everything in it were kind. So the first thing the Ministering League wants of every child who joins it is that they should be kind. This is the real meaning of joining the League. Kindness, we think, is the beginning of all the virtues, for kindness leads to unselfishness, and unselfishness leads on to all the rest. Ties and speeches and subscriptions and working parties are all good as help, but they will be as nothing unless they leave us a little really kinder than they find us. You will forget about it, of course, sometimes. We all forget. But to-morrow morning I want you all just for once, when you wake up, to say to yourselves, "I have joined the Ministering League, and I must be kind to-day." Then I want you to find some-

thing kind to do as early in the day as possible. If you do this once it will come to you to do it again, and help to form a kind habit of mind. If you have forgotten already by to-morrow you must try and do it some other day when you remember, and when you try to do something kind let it be something really kind that the other person wants, not only something that you yourself want to do and that the other person does not care about. Don't try to read to someone who does not want to be read to. Don't water the flowers when they are already soaking. Perhaps some of you have heard about the Boy Scouts. The Boy Scouts in England are something like the same as ministering children here, but the Scouts' movement is for boys only. One of their duties is to try and do something kind every day. The Boy Scouts have a uniform which they are rather proud of wearing. One boy that I heard of had just got his new uniform. He was very pleased with it and wanted to show it to every one he met. A friend to whom he showed it said "Yes, it is very nice, but have you done your kind act to-day?" "Oh, yes, I do!" "What did you do?" "I showed my uniform to the baby." Now you all see that the baby couldn't possibly want to look at his uniform, so Master Johnny was simply pleasing himself by showing off his uniform. He wasn't doing a kind act at all. That is the wrong way of being kind. There was another boy in a place where I was when I was a boy where there is a great deal of hunting and a good many thorned gums. The hunt was stopped one morning by a gate. The boy ran and opened it and held it till all the men on their horses had got through. The last man through put his hand in his pocket to find a shilling for the boy. But the boy shook his head. "No, thank you, sir," he said, "I am a scout!" He was doing his kind act, but it was a real kind act that the whole hunt wanted, and he did not want to be paid for it. Now I expect you to know what I mean when I say that we want you to open gates and not to show your uniforms to the baby. I said a little while ago that you can all—even the youngest of you—find ways of your own to be kind. So I am sure you can. But in case you can't always think of things for yourselves, there is one way that the Ministering League puts before the children who join it. In every part of the world there are charities to help those who are very poor. In Hongkong there are a good many charities which are specially intended to help poor children. There are convents and schools where poor children are received and educated. There is a house where blind children are taken care of and educated. These places need money to pay their expenses—children have no money of their own to give, so the Ministering League doesn't ask for money. But children can work. The Ministering League has a bazaar every year where things are sold for money, and it asks all the children who join the League to work for the bazaar. When they want to do an act of kindness they can do some work for the bazaar, and later when all the work is sold at the bazaar the money that is made is divided between the charities of Hongkong. Just a little of the money that is made is sent to England, too, to help to keep a home for children who have no home in England. The bed for one child which is paid for by the money sent from here is called "The Hongkong Cot." The bed has been paid for up till next December, and before November we will have another bazaar and send home more money, so that you may keep that child happy for another year. That is a kind thing which you can join in. The ladies who are Secretaries and Associates of the League will help you children with the work, if you ask them. That will be their kind act. In this way, by working for the bazaar you who have no money can still help children who are poorer than yourselves. It bears out your name of "Helping Children." And what the League particularly wants every one of its members to remember is that though the world is big, nobody is too small to be able to help it with kindness. After the address was given on the lawn.

FRENCH DEMANDS FROM CHINA.

TROOPS TO BE STATIONED AT NANNING?

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)
Canton, April 20.

H.E. the Viceroy of Canton is in receipt of a despatch from the Board of Foreign Affairs, which says that the French Minister at Peking, has asked the Board to allow French soldiers stationed in Hanoi, Tonkin, to take up their quarters at Nanning, so as to protect the trade of the French merchants in Kwang-si and Kwang-tung. The reason why the French Minister demanded these privileges was on account of the frequency of robbery in Nanning and other places.

The Board has refused the French Minister's request and has, at the same time, telegraphed to the Governor of Kwang-si to take steps to free the places, under his jurisdiction, from robbers, as the French in Canton will ask for privileges at the smallest opportunity. The Board considers it advisable to tell the Viceroy to take up a firm attitude should these demands occur, by way of upholding China's prestige and sovereignty.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:—

Event "B" Single Handicap A-Class.

C. Wilson (own 30) beat S. E. Green (own 30/4), 6-1; 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap B-Class.

G. A. Cooke, R.N., (own 15) beat Lieut. H. G. Bagnall, R.A., (own 30), 6-4; 6-4.

Event "D" Professional Pairs. Captain Brierley and Captain Crawford, R.A., (Army) beat P. H. Klimanek and C. H. Rose (Merchants), 6-4; 8-10; 6-0.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

POWER TO BE VESTED IN THE PEOPLE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)
Canton, April 20.

It is reported that H.E. the Viceroy considers that as the authorities of Chin-shan have a number of diplomatic matters under their notice in view of their proximity to Macao, they should be invested with powers to deal with affairs pertaining to the delimitation of the boundary, railway enterprises, telegraphic installations for military purposes and the despatch of cruisers.

His Excellency has consulted with his subordinates in the matter. Some are in favour of the proposed scheme whilst others advocate that an official well versed in foreign affairs should be sent to Chin-shan to assist the authorities in dealing with these questions.

No decision of any kind has been arrived at up to the present.

INTERESTING TO STAMP COLLECTORS.

Li Si, until recently trading as a dealer in old stamps and post-cards under the name Fook Loy Hin, in Queen's Road Central, at the corner of Chin Leong Street, was Friday sentenced by Mr. E. R. Hallifax to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for unlawful possession of adhesive stamps from which marks of cancellation had been unlawfully removed, contrary to the Stamp Ordinance, 1901.

The "cleaned" stamps, which consisted principally of 50 cents and \$1 stamps, used both for revenue and postal purposes, were forfeited to the Crown.

By the death, which occurred in Singapore on the 12th, from appendicitis, of Mr. R. Jackson, Messrs. John Aird and Company have lost a valued servant who had been with them for some eleven years.

The rubber industry has brought a large number of Europeans to the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, and in view of a large amount of sickness prevalent amongst them, especially amongst new arrivals, the need of a Planters' Hospital is an absolute necessity, declares the "Pekin Pioneer."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Por Taming, arrived 21st April from Manila, &c.—

Bartlett, Rev. & McClintock, Mrs.
Bionge, Sy
Cheong, C.
Cune, Mrs.
Crawford, Mrs.
Davy, Mr.
Fitz Hugh, Capt.
Heinz, Capt.
Hendley, T.
Hennings, Mrs. & R.
Kamsy, Mrs.
Klass, Miss
Nowcombe, Mr.
Oldham, Rev.
Rooper, Mr.
Rhodes, Mrs. & child
Roumo, Mrs.
Shewan, Mr.
Taylor, Mrs.
Wilson, Mr.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

Bishop Oldham, of Singapore, has arrived here after a visit to the Philippines.

The members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will have a race to-morrow.

Summer clothing for the garrison will be taken into wear from 22nd instant, inclusive.

Mr. Timothy E. Healy, city editor of the "San Francisco Post," is now visiting the Orient.

Several interesting lawn bowl matches have been brought off at the Civil Service Club this week.

A well known Ceylon planter, Mr. A. Mansfield Forbes, has retired for good after thirty-three years of planting life.

There has been a very serious affair at Mukden, Chinese and Japanese police having had a race fight with swords.

Capt. G. H. Pennefather, of the Taming, from Manila, reports light to moderate variable winds, and cloudy weather.

Judge A. E. McCabe, of the court of first instance of Negros, Philippines, and Mrs. McCabe are due here by the Mongolia.

In the fiscal year 1910 the ice plant of Manila made for the insular government of the Philippine Islands a net profit of P359,558.38.

Mr. Craig Wadsworth, prominent in New York society, a member of the American diplomatic service, who served in Cuba with the famous corps of Roughriders, reached Manila on the Mongolia.

Mr. S. G. Kennedy, one of the popular clerks of Taikoo, will leave here on Sunday next for Hongkong on well deserved promotion, says the "Shanghai Mercury" of the 11th. He will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends, but Shanghai's loss will be Hongkong's gain.

Telegrams in the native papers from Peking state that the Prince Ragout wishes to re-appoint His Excellency Wu Ting-fang in view of the difficulties which have arisen with foreign powers. Prince Ching opposes the appointment on the ground that it is not advisable to make changes at this critical time.

The assistant commissioner of Messrs. Eschbay and Company reports to the police that he was to have received two cases of silk from a shop in Canton. When he opened the cases he found one of them contained old bags and ashes, dipped in salt water. The value of the missing silk is \$680. It is suspected that the goods were stolen.

The price for rice in Canton has gone up considerably and the poor people are on the verge of starvation. The sudden increase of price for rice is due to several reasons. Nearly all the rice in Canton has been shipped abroad, and the import of rice from Siam has been decreased considerably. Great damage has been done to the crops by the rain this year, and the farmers, expecting a bad harvest, have stored up their old stock. Proclamations have been issued prohibiting the people from sending up the "rice market."

Messrs. W. H. Babbitt and L. E. Pinkham, representatives of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, went to Baguio recently for conference with Governor General Forbes on questions relative to the resumption of labour enlistment in the Philippines. Mr. Babbitt arrived there on Saturday from Hongkong and is to remain in the islands for some time as the chief representative of the association. Mr. Pinkham is to return to Honolulu on business connected with the affairs of the association.

Harmison's Circus is doing well in Singapore.

Two submarines arrived in harbour this morning and are now anchored off Wanchai. They were escorted by H. M. S. Pelorus.

The Nijni Novgorod, from Vladivostok, has arrived here with eleven tigers on the way to Hamburg. They will probably be transhipped at Singapore.

Mr. J. B. Harrop, who is well known in Hongkong as the manager of Ayer Tawar Estate, Sitawin, is expected to return from home leave to Malaya early next month.

The quantity of coal shipped from Moji to foreign countries during last month was 70,152 tons, including 53,312 tons to Hongkong, 8,200 tons to Singapore, 4,100 tons to Saigon, and 3,450 tons to Shanghai.

It is notified that all Chinese craft, except fishing junks and fishing boats, lighters, cargo boats and passenger boats, are prohibited from moving about the harbour of Victoria, between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., without a special permit from the Harbour Master or his Deputy.

A runner, of the Pook Loi boarding house, was stabbed Friday in Des Vaux Road by an unknown Chinaman. The unfortunate man was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital where he was found to have sustained some nasty wounds. Up to the present no arrest has been made.

Mr. Anderson, the local American Consul-General, reports that China is ripe for the introduction of electrical machinery, but that an educational campaign is necessary. He suggests the importance of sending engineers to China who can advise upon the subject of installing light and power in Chinese cities.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Union Church, Shanghai, on the 8th inst., when Mr. W. J. Milne, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., was married to Miss "Ellie" Black, daughter of the late Mr. D. T. Black, of Shanghai. Afterwards a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Poter-Hunt in Ward Road, where the numerous presents were on view. The honeymoon is being spent in Japan.

We learn, says the "China Critic," that a commercial traveller, representing a well-known Manchester piece-goods house, left here yesterday, having taken orders in the Tientsin City for about \$200,000 worth of goods. He entertained largely during his stay, but another traveller, who just preceded him, went away without an order, not having spent anything on dinners.

Tam Fui Wing, a Canton merchant, has informed the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries that he and others propose to establish a society for the development of native industries, and also to find employment for those out of work as a result of the suppression of gambling. The Taotai greatly eulogises their action.

Messrs. Bumann and Berblinger, of Canton, have instituted proceedings against two of their customers on account of failure to pay for electric plant, and for breach of agreement. The case came on for hearing before the Nam Hoi Magistrate, with two deputies from the diplomatic commissioner on the bench. The proceedings were conducted in camera.

Nam Sui, master of trading junk 1042, reports to the police that last night at 9 p.m. while the junk was anchored in Chukooling, near Lyensun, a fishing boat came alongside. Two men were in the boat, armed with chop-pers. They forced his foks into the hold and weighted it with an anchor and planks. Having committed the outrage, the desperadoes disappeared with goods to the value of \$30.

The Canton recruits will form a division at the end of the year, and the military authorities are having a busy time training them. H.E. the Viceroy has despatched Pan Lin Pei, a student who has completed a course of military education at the Tientsin military college to Koochow, to train the recruits for the protection of that place. The deputy is assisted in this work by two military officials appointed by Col. Chung.

Recently a rich Chinese official bought a slave-girl in Peking for \$70,000.

A party from the H.M.S. Astrea engaged in a route march in Shanghai on the 13th.

A large number of time-expired German soldiers are returning home from Tsingtao on the Kloist.

The machine shop plant for the Iohang-Szechuan Railway was supplied by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

The Chiyo Maru on her last trip carried silver bullion worth 600,000 gold dollars, and also about 4,000 tons of cargo.

Miss Lewington, of No 6 Ped-ders Hill, reports to the Police that she has lost a diamond ring, valued \$100. It was last seen in the house.

Major A. H. S. Hart-Synnot, D.S.O., General Staff Officer, having left the Command for England on 12th inst., is struck off the strength of the Command accordingly.

Mr. Robert Shewan, head of the firm of Shewan Tomes and Company of Hongkong, one of the greatest shipping concerns in the Far East, was in Baguio as a guest of Governor-General Forbes on the 13th.

According to figures published in the "Asahi," the actual net "profit" from the Japanese Government monopolies for the fiscal year ending the 31st ultimo amounted to Yen 62,153,700, against an estimated net "profit" of Yen 61,311,499.

The Canton assassin was brought from his cell on Saturday, under a strong escort to the place where he had committed the dastardly crime of murdering the Tartar General, and beheaded in the presence of a throng of spectators.

Mrs. Frank Grove, wife of the managing engineer of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, proceeds home shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Grove arrived in Hongkong on Sunday, coming down over the railtrack of the Chinese section.

The new American-Japanese treaty is generally regarded in the States as dealing a death blow to the Democratic suggestions for improving Uncle Sam's merchant marine, since it insists that no discriminatory measures shall be employed against shipping by either country.

News reached Shanghai on the 13th inst. that the men J. A. B. Ezra and S. Moosa, against whom warrants had been issued, had reached Yokohama but had immediately left again. The day before a report gained currency that they had been arrested there, but this now turns out to be untrue.

If the Chinese desire quick recovery from their plague and famine they should check at once that anti-foreign feeling. The end of China's affliction will not be brought about by Chinamen, but by world-wide philanthropy, of which the people of China are so suspicious, says the "Times," Massachusetts.

Articles of jewellery inscribed with the characters for "longevity" and "good luck" hitherto exclusively manufactured in Hongkong and Canton are now being turned out by Germany in large numbers. The workmanship of the German article is superior, but the gold is only of 14 carat as against the Chinese 24 carat.

Mee Cheung sends us a number of photos of the landing of Admiral Hubbard at Blake Pier, Tuesday, and informs us that he is in receipt of a letter from Lady May thanking him for several photographs forwarded by him, illustrating the departure from Blake Pier of Sir Henry May and family. Lady May states that the pictures will always remind her of Hongkong, where she spent so many happy years.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Pedro Leong Hing Koo, who passed away at his residence in Macao at 5.30 a.m. on Monday, the 17th inst., at the ripe old age of 68. Mr. Pedro Leong was the late proprietor of the well known Hing Koo Hotel of Macao, and was known to his numerous European friends in the Far East as "Hing Koo." He was an old land mark of Macao, and was very popular with his European friends, who will now be sorry to learn of his demise. He leaves a big family to mourn his loss.

H.M.S. Chio left Shanghai on the 10th inst.

U.S. naval collier Pompey left Shanghai on the 10th inst.

The "Follies" are said to be playing to crowded houses in Japan.

Miss Eva Gauthier, the French Canadian mezzo-soprano, has arrived in Shanghai.

The opening cruise of the Shanghai Yacht Club takes place on St. George's day, April 23rd.

The Shanghai Branch of the China Association will hold its dinner on Monday, April 24th.

The official returns of the total deaths from plague in the three provinces of Manchuria, up to March 31st, number 12,751.

The liner, Mongolia, carrying a commercial party of 35 gentlemen from Chicago, reached Manila on Saturday morning.

It is reported that a quantity of opium was found on board the Zafiro on her arrival in Manila, on the trip before last.

The cigar and tobacco concession at Manila hotel was awarded to Walter E. Olsen & Co., at a meeting of the directors of the company.

Mr. G. G. Wood, captain of the Volunteers, and one of Hongkong's representatives at the Coronation, left Tuesday for home, via the States. He is the vice-commander of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, in his capacity as Crown Advocate, has filed a petition in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for the winding up of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The members and friends of the Christian Endeavour Society, Union Church, spent a most enjoyable afternoon at Stanley Monday. More than a hundred people were present, the picnic not ending until about 8 p.m.

A special meeting of the St. George's Society was held in Shanghai and the proposal of the committee to change the date of the dinner from Sunday, April 23rd, to Tuesday April 25th, was adopted.

Sixty-six per cent. of the labourers of Japan are women, and the Government is seriously considering the advisability of restricting female labour because of its deteriorating effect on the vitality of the race.

It is reported from the North, says the "China Critic," that Russia has under consideration a scheme for creating a Colonization Bank at Harbin as a monetary organ for the prosecution of its immigration policy in the Far East.

That there would at present be no increase in the number of steamers flying the flag of the Philippines steamship company, between Manila and Hongkong was the statement made in Manila on the 11th by Mr. R. Shewan, manager of the company.

Command Orders have been issued inviting suggestions as to the work to be carried out by the garrison during the hot weather. Reports and sketches by section commanders should be forwarded to the Headquarters Staff Office not later than September 1.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 1st April amounted to 23,594.88 tons, and the sales during the period to 24,518.51 tons.

The following officers, N.C.O.s and men left the Command by H.M.S. "Dufferin" on 14th inst., and are struck off the strength of the Command accordingly:—13th Rajputs.—Lieut. Col. J. M. Camilleri and wife, Major G. Watling, wife and two children, Captains B. A. Corbett, B. D. Broughton, G. B. St. P. Dun-bury and wife, D. McL. Slater, Lieutenants H. M. Liepmann, E. W. H. Marsh, H. L. Falkland, Captain W. A. Mearns, I. M. S., and wife, 19 Native Officers, 770 Native N.C.O.s and men, 48 public followers, 40 private followers, 1 civilian bandmaster, 8th Rajputs.—1 Man. No. 3 Coy. H.K.S.B.—R.G.A.—Capt. C. L. Hickling, Lieut. F. T. White and A. Creery, 2 European N.C.O.s, 1 woman and 5 children, 1 Native Officer, 88 Native N.C.O.s and men, 1 woman, 4 children, and 4 followers. 105th M.L.I.—Captain A. Delmo Radcliffe, wife and child.

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 21st April 1911.

Stocks & Paid up Value.	CLING Q'IONS	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE	RETURN PAID ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$897 1/2 at 1/10 24 54 for half year ended 31-12-10	5 p.c.
National Bank	51	\$80 b. 31-12-10	
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton	\$50	\$180 \$15 for 1909	3 1/2 p.c.
North China	51	Final of 7 1/2 per cent. for 1909	5 p.c.
Union	\$100	Final of \$20 making \$60 for 1908 and interim of \$30 for 1909	6 p.c.
Yong-tze	501	\$12 for 1909 and int. of \$3 on account of 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$20	\$120 \$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330 \$27 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
China & Malacca	\$25	\$30 1/2 p.c. for 1906	
Douglas Steamship	\$50	5 1/2 for year end'g 30-6-08	
Swallow	\$15	Dividend of \$1 1/4 for half year ending 31-12-10	8 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China			
(Preferred)	51	\$65 3 p.c. = 3 1/2 on preferred shares only for 1910	4 p.c.
(Deferred)			
"Shell" Transport	11	11 1/3 1/2 per share (coupon 15) making 2 1/2-account for 1910	5 1/2
Sun Ferry	\$10	\$20 Div. 7 p.c. for year end'g 30-4-10	4 p.c.
	\$5	\$16 Bon. 5 p.c.	1 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars	\$100	\$107 1/2 \$10 for 1910	10 p.c.
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$20 \$3 for 1897	
MINING.			
Chinese Engineering	11	113 Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15 1/2 (coupon No. 15)	0 p.c.
Headwaters	P. 10	P. 10 First year	
Railways	11	\$27 1/2 1 1/2 d. per share on 160,000	5 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'D.			
Fenwick	\$25	\$5 \$1 1/4 for year end'g 31-12-08	
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$52 1/2 \$6 1/2 for year end'g 31-12-10	1 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$50	\$51 1/2 2 1/2 p.c. for half year ended 31-12-10	
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T. 65 1/2 Final of 3 1/2 mkg. 7 1/2 in all for year 30-4-10	8 p.c.
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 100	T. 30 1/2 Final of 7 1/2 making 7 1/2 for 1910	7 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.			
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	T. 30 1/2 6 20-2-10	6 1/2 p.c.
Central Stores	\$15	\$11 1/2 5 p.c. for 1909	8 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$112 1/2 \$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	6 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$94 1/2 \$7 per share for 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6 1/2 15 cents for 1910	7 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$28 1/2 \$2 for 1910	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T. 90 1/2 6 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
West Point	\$50	\$17 1/2 Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910	8 1/2 p.c.
Manila Metropole Hotel	P. 10	\$11 15 per cent. for 1910	
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewas	T. 50	T. 85 1/2 4 for year end'g 31-10-10	12 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$52 1/2 50 cents 31-7-08	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo	\$12	\$9 1/2 \$1 for 1910	8 p.c.
Light & Powers	\$10	\$1 1/2 60 cents for year 28-2-08	
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	\$1 1/2 40 cents for 1910	10 1/2 p.c.
China Providents	\$10	\$7 1/2 \$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10	6 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$20 1/2 Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	16 p.c.
Green Islands	\$10	\$3.50 \$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	6 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$23 1/2 \$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$135 1/2 \$2 per share for 1910	11 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$17 1/2 \$2 per share for 1910	11 p.c.
Langkate	\$ 100	T. 100 1/2 2 Bonus on new shares 1/2 1/2 interim 1st quarter of 1911	4 p.c.
Morning Post	\$25	\$25 None	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$13 1/2 10 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30-4-10	6 p.c.
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1.10 1/2 10 cents for year end'g 30-4-10	5 p.c.
Philippines	\$10	\$5 1/2 None	
Price H. & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$10 1/2 \$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
Societal des Papiers et Papier-teries du Ton-kin	\$35	\$35 1/2 1st year	
Shanghai-Somatra	T. 20	T. 105 1/2 No dividend this year	2 p.c.
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$5 1/2 50 cents for year end'g 30-5-10	10 p.c.
United Asbestos Oriental	\$10	\$10 1/2 15 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31-3-10	
Agony Ltd.			
United Asbestos Founders	\$10	\$300 Do.	
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$6 1/2 5 per cent. for year end'g 31-12-10	5 p.c.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$3 1/2 1/2 for 1909	
Weissenau, Ltd.	\$10	\$12 1/2 10 cents for year end'g 31-7-10	8 p.c.
Watson	\$10	\$0.50 1/2 40 cents for year ending June 30th 1906	
William Powell	\$3	\$3 1/2 40 cents for year ending June 30th 1906	

—sellers. —=sale. —b=buyers.

Telegraph Ad. "BIAI TO" E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Telephone No. 143—P. O. Box No. 111. Share & General Brokers. "The Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.

Printed and Published by Richard Irving Fines, for the Proprietor, at the "Telegraph" Press, No. 47, Des Vaux Road, opposite the Club of Victoria, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 8527

號四廿月三年三統宣

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911 六拜禮

號二十月四英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Telegrams.

HOME RACING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.

The result of the Esler Cup

race was as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Marechal Strozzi..... | 1. |
| Pietich..... | 2. |
| Foramorz..... | 3. |

CHINESE PORK.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING
INTO IRELAND.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, denied in the House of Commons that he had any knowledge of the alleged smuggling of Chinese pork into Ireland in musical instruments.

VICEROY CHANGES POST.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, April 21.

The Viceroy of Szechwan has accepted the Viceroyship of the Three Eastern Provinces.

FOREIGNERS AND THE TEA TRADE.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, April 21.

The Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has instructed all the tea producing provinces to reform the tea trade, so as to secure all rights hitherto in the hands of foreigners.

CHINA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, April 21.

Owing to the negotiations for foreign loans, the President of the Board of Finance has opposed the holding of an extraordinary general meeting at the National Assembly, as he does not wish to have any interference from the public with regard to loans.

The sporting papers at Home express their admiration for the King of Siam, who on the very first day on which his horses ran, won five races out of six.

Telegrams.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

MINERS SUPPLY INSIGNIA.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.

The Welsh miners are supplying the gold insignia which the Prince of Wales will wear at his Investiture at Carnarvon in July.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MONGOLIA.

CHINESE PANIC STRICKEN.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, April 21.

The Chinese Commissioner in Fuhai (Mongolia) has sent three urgent telegrams to Peking, stating that the Russian soldiers have arrived in great numbers, and the people are panic-stricken.

The Commissioner urged the Board of Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest with the Russian Minister in Peking.

Inspecting the Frontier.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, April 21.

Prince Ching has memorialized the Throne to instruct the Board of Dependencies and the Board of Foreign Affairs to send a special commissioner to inspect the frontier at Mongolia, so as to come to an early settlement of the dispute with Russia.

Russia Establishes a Consulate.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, April 21.

The Russian Government has decided to establish a consulate at Middle Island.

CHINESE MINISTER IN SIAM.

[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, April 21.

The Board of Foreign Affairs proposes to appoint Kao Erh Kim, the former delimitation Commissioner to Macao, as the Chinese Minister to the Second Class to Siam.

Telegrams.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH LEADER HELD UP
WITHOUT AMMUNITION.

STRONG MEASURES TO BE
TAKEN.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

London, April 22, 7.55 a.m.

Despite official assurances much anxiety prevails in Paris regarding the plight of Major Bremond, of the French Army, who is trying to lead the Malhalla from the Sherarda country to the relief of Foz.

The force has been detained by floods, and after much heavy fighting has exhausted its ammunition, according to rumours which have reached Paris.

The French Government announces that it is taking vigorous measures to send supplies and succour to Major Bremond.

THE ETERNAL CITY.

FOUNDATION OF ROME
ANNIVERSARY.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

London, April 22, 7.55 p.m.

The anniversary of the foundation of Rome has been held there in the most animated way.

The streets are gaily decorated, and filled with enthusiastic crowds, while artillery salutes round the air.

CHINA AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CHANGES IN POSITIONS.
[("SHEUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, April 21.

It is reported that Chow Ka Lu, the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation. The Secretary to the Board, Chu Yu-jun, has been dismissed.

Wu Wei Tak has been appointed President. Lord Li and the Chinese Minister to Japan have been appointed as the two secretaries.

Telegrams.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

BRITISH-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

PROSPECTS OF SOLUTION
OF DIFFICULTIES.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, April 21, 1.50 p.m.

Reuter is informed with regard to the opium negotiations at Peking between Sir John Jordan (the British Minister) and the Waiwapi, which had almost reached a deadlock a few weeks ago, that such progress has been made during the past fortnight that the prospects of a satisfactory solution of the question of the importation of Indian opium into China may be regarded as distinctly favourable.

It would, however, be premature to state the agreement has been reached, as there are still two or three questions outstanding. These questions include the manner whereby the unpaying opium produced in China will be checked, and how accumulated stocks of opium are to be disposed of.

CHURCH AND STATE.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN

PORTUGAL.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, April 21, 1.50 p.m.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the law for the separation of the Church and State, which will be promulgated shortly, suppresses Catholicism as the religion of the State and guarantees complete liberty of conscience.

All orders and religious communities will be required under the new law to devote one-third of their income to charity.

The new law also establishes Government control of public worship.

The Christian Union meeting on Monday, the 24th, will be conducted by Rev. O. H. Hickling. The meeting will be held as usual in Rutherford Hall, St. Stephen's College, at 5.30 p.m.

Telegrams.

JAPANESE HONOURED.

EMPEROR MAKES NEW
APPOINTMENTS.

[("INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY)]

Tokio, April 22.

The Emperor has just made four new appointments.

Marquises Katsura and Tokudaiji have been created Grand Chamberlains, and Prince Seranuchi and Viscount Watanabe have been made Counts.

JAPANESE NAVY.

TWO MAMMOTH CRUISERS
TO BE BUILT.

[("INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY)]

Tokio, April 22.

The Japanese Navy is to have two important additions soon.

The Naval Department has ordered local shipyards to begin construction at once upon two first class armoured cruisers, each of 27,000 tons.

THE TOKIO FIRE.

It appears probable, says the "Japan Daily Mail," that the Yoshiwara and the surrounding districts will rise from their ashes in a less inflammable condition than before the conflagration. People are beginning to talk loudly of the terrible losses caused annually by fires in Tokio. The following list is published:—

Number of Number of Value.		
Year.	fires.	houses.
1905.....	512	642
1906.....	753	1,043
1907.....	553	1,705
1908.....	607	1,440
1909.....	537	1,100

It is calculated that the total loss caused by the Yoshiwara fire will be found to have been at least ¥10,000,000; six millions of which represent the Yoshiwara's share.

Mr. J. W. Bolles, of the Standard Oil Co., returned from Manila this morning.

Mrs. M. Egan, wife of the editor, "Manila Times," has arrived here from Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie returned this morning on the Mongolia from Manila.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is to be held at 3.45 p.m. on Tuesday. There are no items of great public importance to be discussed.

Mr. C.W. Carter, of the Steel Co., San Francisco, is a passenger to the United States, after having visited Australia and the Philippines.

Miss C.O.M. Gibb, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S., having arrived, per s.s. "Sumatra," on the 20th instant, is taken on the strength of the Command from that date.

During the week ending 23rd March, 45,261 seizures and 30,380 deaths from plague in India were reported.

THE PLAGUE.

INTERNATIONAL CON-
FERENCE.

At the session of the International Plague Conference, on April 10, Dr. Broquet, the French delegate, announced some important results of his experiments and his conclusions are: (1) there is little fear of infection before cough appears; (2) the greatest danger of infection exists when the cough does appear, even when no sputum is seen; and (3) proper masking including goggles is of the utmost importance. The last conclusion corroborates what Dr. Wu Lien-teh announced three months ago.

Dr. Zabolotny read an interesting paper on the Infectivity of Corpses. It was shown that living bacilli could be found in corpses three months after burial in ground, and rats seem to get infected in this manner underground. Hence, the vital importance of burning corpses.

Dr. Kouleschn, an assistant professor at the Medical Institute of St. Petersburg also read a paper entitled "Morbid Anatomy of Pneumonic Plague, with special reference to the mode of entry of the organism." He maintained that out of the 28 post mortem examinations he had made he had in every case found marked changes, both naked-eye and microscopical, in the tonsils and lymphatics. The tissues of the tonsil showed diffuse infiltration, and the follicles had big nodules of bacilli in them, just the same as buboes, which fact showed specific alterations. He believed that from these follicles the bacilli got into the lymphatic and blood system and so into the lungs. In other words, the lung affection was only a secondary one and the present epidemic was rather a septicaemic than a pneumonic one.

Dr. Andrew, of Chingwangiao, opened the discussion on Rats. He gave an account of his observations of the Rat Population of North China. Between June 1909 and September 1910 he had examined over 3,000 rats in Tongshan. He had adopted measures to preserve the rats as far as possible. All the rats were marked with Documans. He had counted the rats during the same period, and had worked the results into a curve, which showed that there was a seasonal prevalence of the rat flea in the autumn months. The only species of flea he had found was pulex cheopis. He considered that his investigations pointed to the fact that a bubonic epidemic in North China was not to be expected until autumn, if at all.

I am, &c.,

GASTON LIEBERT,
Consul for France,
at Hongkong.

The "Japan Daily Mail" announces that Mr. E. P. Pallister died at his Taitaki residence in Tokio on the 7th instant. Mr. Pallister had served in the Mitsu Bishi and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for thirty-five years with unflagging industry, and was widely esteemed.

Mr. T. Ardeshier from Bombay on March 27th took away a party of twenty-three Burmese women and men to Calcutta en route to England to take part in the All-India Exhibition during the Coronation week at the Earl's Court. The party consists of wood and ivory carvers, cigar rollers, clowns, musicians and so forth.

WORLD'S NEWS.

[FROM "N.O. DAILY NEWS".]

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY.

Tsinan, April 17.—The Union Medical College of the Shantung Christian University has been formally opened in the presence of the Governor and other high officials. His Excellency made a contribution of Tls. 1000.

REBEL REVERSES IN
ARABIA.

London, April 17.—A telegram, dated April 6, from Hodeidah (the seaport affording communication with Sana) states that Riza Bey inflicted a severe defeat upon the rebels, who were concentrated in great strength near the village of Metash. Three of their leaders were killed and over a thousand were killed or wounded. The rebels retired towards the north.

HOME POLITICS.

London, April 17.—Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest, Liberal Member for East Dorset, has been appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury, in succession to Mr. E. J. Soares, Member for Barnstable, who has been appointed Assistant Comptroller of the National Debt. Mr. Soares has also received a knighthood. These changes involve two by-elections.

OUR LETTER BOX.

THE CHINESE PRESS.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Sir,—On the 18th inst. your paper reproduced a so-called telegram from Peking which had been published by the Chinese newspaper "Sheung-Po," concerning a supposed action of the French Government with regard to the province of Yunan. The commentary which you gave of that extraordinary piece of news, was quite correct in its first part, but I was extremely surprised to see that the last sentence was not emanating from an English journalist—what you might call friendly inasmuch as you could not fail to know that most news published in the contemptible Chinese press are a tissue of childish absurdities, which seem to have but one aim, viz., to excite an ignorant and stupid mob against all foreigners, irrespective of nationalities.

My surprise was still greater when I read in your issue of last night another piece of news of the same quality as the former one, for the veracity of your own correspondent at Canton is this time responsible: that now idiotic invention concerning the supposed action of France at Nanning (Kwangsi) is evidently of Chinese origin. The small of it is so nasty that it cannot possibly be mistaken.

As the propagation of such nonsense is not only wicked in its purpose but might possibly lead to some evil result, I beg you to be kind enough to publish the present letter as a formal denial of such ridiculous lies.

I am, &c.,
GASTON LIEBERT,
Consul for France,
at Hongkong.

The "Japan Daily Mail" announces that Mr. E. P. Pallister died at his Taitaki residence in Tokio on the 7th instant. Mr. Pallister had served in the Mitsu Bishi and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for thirty-five years with unflagging industry, and was widely esteemed.

Mr. T. Ardeshier from Bombay on March 27th took away a party of twenty-three Burmese women and men to Calcutta en route to England to take part in the All-India Exhibition during the Coronation week at the Earl's Court. The party consists of wood and ivory carvers, cigar rollers, clowns, musicians and so forth.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 22nd at 11.55 a.—The depression lying over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, has moved into the Pacific.

Another depression appears to have reached Manchuria from the Westward.

High pressure still covers S. China and the Pacific towards the Bonins, but the barometer is falling over both areas.

Light to moderate N.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.
1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, variable winds, light; fine.
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B. C., 6th edition
Western Union.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911.

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA.

Among our telegrams to-day we publish one from Peking stating that the native population of Mongolia is panic-stricken over the sudden arrival of a large force of Russian soldiers. Urgent messages have been sent to Peking to protest against this occupation which, however, we imagine to be the natural outcome of the amicable settlement of the dispute between Russia and Mongolia. The Russian Government, it will be remembered, accused China of breaking her treaty obligations which demand that she should recognise certain Russian rights in Mongolia. These would include the stationing of Russian troops at certain points to guard the consulates. Russia has and will have in the region and to protect Russian communities. It is, indeed, extremely unlikely that the force is as large as the telegram suggests. While a panic among the ignorant traders and tribes of western Mongolia might easily be induced by the presence of a comparatively small force, any one with a knowledge of the

region will allow that some force is necessary in so wild a country to protect the Russian flag wherever it may fly under treaty rights. That these treaty rights exist China's settlement of the recent dispute or the partial settlement of it tacitly admits, and therefore we cannot be surprised at hearing of the movements of Russian troops in the region recognised as "open."

On the other hand, since Mongolia is peaceful, it is, to be regretted that Russia has seen fit so soon to press her advantage. From her point of view, no doubt, she is striking while the iron is hot, and indeed we know that she took advantage of her ultimatum to send forward men and guns. The procedure smacks somewhat of brigandage, the brigandage of a neighbour's territory, and we know where that policy led Russia a few years ago. The lesson of the Japanese war should be more vivid to her mind, and we cannot be surprised that a very radical difference of opinion exists in St. Petersburg as to the advisability of the foreign policy now being pursued by the nation. We do not want another war "to prevent the partition" of China, and we would consequently be glad to see Russia "moderate her transports," military and mental, and allow China breathing space to find her level. We fail to see any urgent reason for the presence of a Russian army corps in Mongolia. To protect her admitted rights there she must, of course, be permitted a certain number of soldiers, but they are more guards to the flag flying over consulates than an aggressive force, and we certainly deprecate a policy that adds to the tumult within the Empire with which as traders we are primarily concerned. The Russo-Mongolian trade is a very localised one. It is not of great value and does not call for the "limelight" which the movements of large bodies of troops produces. We hope St. Petersburg will "go a little slow" and not add to the almost overwhelming difficulties which beset Peking, or to the disabilities under which China's commerce is not unlikely to labour in the near future, by a display of the strong hand where silk glove methods would be far more applicable.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The German gunboat *Itis* left Shanghai on the 17th inst.

Mao Choung has sent us several fine views of the submarines, 66, 67 and 68, which are lying in the harbour.

Mr. John H. Boyd of Messrs. J. P. Wild & Co., of New York, arrived by the Mongolia from Manila this morning.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for week ending 8th April amounted to 20,111.31 tons, and the sales during the period to 32,579.85 tons.

The heats in the Hongkong Schools athletic sports took place this afternoon at the race course, Happy Valley. On the whole the racing was good, and the enclosure was crowded with school children, who watched the different events with keen interest.

Another motor car accident occurred last night at 11.45 p.m. This happened near Arsenal Street, where a car, coming up town, ran over an employee of the Electric Tramway Company, who was at the time cleaning the rails. The car went ahead. The unfortunate coolie was immediately removed to the hospital in a serious condition.

The half-yearly meeting of the Jockey Club took place to-day.

On Monday, the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne leaves for Home, via Siberia, for a holiday.

Bishop Oldham will return for an inspection to the Philippines next October or November.

Dr. Oldham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the Wesleyan Church at Wanchai to-morrow at 6 p.m.

Mrs. Francis Clark and Miss H. Clark, wife and daughter of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Clark, left Hongkong yesterday on the S.S. Asia.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Edward Cornwall Lynch Lewis to act as Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of Charles Mellvaine Mosser or until further notice.

The report of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, sent out by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, shows that the company has paid a dividend of 25 per cent for the year.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., \$100.

The Governor in Council proposes to make an order, under the Highways Ordinance 21, 1910, for stopping up the Queen's Road end of Spring Gardens Lane. Any objections to the proposed order have to be lodged with the Colonial Secretary by April 29th.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company of Hongkong, Ltd., have forwarded us a very neatly bound brochure, illustrating the facilities at the command of the company, for repairs and construction work, in connection with shipbuilding.

On Thursday, the death of Mrs. Keyt (wife of Dr. F. T. Keyt, health officer of the port), occurred suddenly at Jersey. The deceased lady had been in indifferent health for some time past, and was living with her son, aged seventeen. Much sympathy is felt for Dr. Keyt.

Lady Jagard's weekly "At Home" was largely attended on Friday. Tea was served on the lawn after which the numerous assembly adjourned to the ballroom, where Mr. Timmerscheidt rendered the whole of *Caspar Frank Sonata* on the violin, being accompanied by Mr. Danenberg.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 11 of 1911.—An Ordinance further to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

The attention of the Sanitary authorities is again directed to the necessity of beginning street cleaning at an early hour. Yesterday garbage was plentiful in the main thoroughfares, a large heap for instance lying in Queen's Road, at the corner of the Hongkong Hotel. This was 8.45 in the morning, an unseemly hour to have refuse in the streets.

In connection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway it is notified that with a view to the reduction of the loss on silver and subsidiary coin, and to a check being placed on notes received, a change book has been provided at each booking office and passengers are requested to call for and sign such books when tendering notes or dollars in payment of fares.

The funeral of the late Mr. P. L. Hingkee took place on the 19th inst. at Macao. It was largely attended by a number of sorrowing friends from Hongkong. A brass band headed the cortege from the deceased's house to St. Miguel's Cemetery. The deceased was born in Macao in 1843. He started the hotel known as Hingkee's Hotel thirty years ago, and this establishment was well known throughout the Orient. He retired in 1903. He leaves a wife, eight children and many grandchildren to mourn his loss.

MEN OF STRAW.

SIDELIGHT ON PARTNER-SHIP ORDINANCE.

Our attention has been called to a very interesting matter in connection with the new partnership Ordinance which suggests to us that its scope is not as ample as could be wished.

For the most part, as we pointed out in our editorial columns, it is an excellent measure, but we would like to know how the law proposes to deal with the men of straw who almost invariably appear in Chinese concerns. For instance, for various reasons, three men, one only of whom is "substantial," agree to start a firm. The shares are issued and held by the three partners but the capital has been subscribed solely by the one substantial unit of the trinity. A smash comes; under the new ordinance the partners are liable only to the limit of their holding as this appears in the books, and therefore, since two of them are men of straw, recovery of one-third only, or recovery at the rate of one-third, is made.

Under the old system if the connection of any one of the partners could be established with the bankrupt firm he could be made liable for the full amount. Under the new ordinance, this employment of men of straw will lend itself to abuses of a grave nature. A firm of three or four or five partners might be registered, and when it failed three might be found to be bankrupt, thus avoiding payment of the greater proportion of their debts. It is not our business to suggest how this danger should be obviated. We may safely leave that to the Hon. Attorney General.

GULF GUN-RUNNING.

DESPATCH OF BRITISH EXPEDITION.

On March 30th the utmost activity prevailed in and around the office of the Bombay Brigade. Strings of carts laden with provisions were driven inside the gates where delivery was taken by the Supply and Transport Service, by the members of which Corps samples were taken and submitted for official approval. The orders for the supply of rations and forage, adequate for twenty days voyage and ten days on land, were issued and were being promptly executed.

The provisions are to form the commissariat of the British Expeditionary Force leaving Bombay on April 4th for the Persian Gulf to check the gun-running trade which the authorities expect to see resumed on a large scale and which they are determined to vigorously suppress.

The supplies delivered included flour, ghee, rice, dhal and potatoes. Present arrangements indicate that the expedition from India will be conveyed to the Gulf by the R. M. S. "Hardinge," and it is quite possible the Government transport "Northbrook" will also be employed on the same service.

DETAILS OF TROOPS.

The following are the details of the troops ordered to proceed on field service.

164th Wellesley's Rifles, 810 men and 12 mules from Santa Cruz.

32nd Mountain Battery, 225 men and 60 mules from Dehra Doon.

19th Co., 3rd Sappers and Miners, 125 men and 9 mules from Kirkee.

Two sections of No. 151 Indian Field Hospital and Supply and Transport Personnel, giving a total of 150 men. These will be drawn from the Poona Division.

370 Supply and Transport Mules from Poona.

AFGHAN CARAVANS.

Calcutta, March 29th.—The 104th Rifles and a section of a Mountain Battery are reported as detailed for operations under Admiral Slade against gun-runners in the Persian Gulf. The operation, it is understood, will be similar to those undertaken last spring, and as large caravans of Afghans have been reported as on the move towards the coast through Persian territory, developments may shortly be expected.

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 21.

H. E. the Canton Viceroy is in receipt of a despatch from the Board of Foreign Affairs regarding the selection of officials for diplomatic appointments. In future the officials holding diplomatic appointments must be able and experienced, and the old methods of placing them in these positions must be improved. Chinese who have become foreign subjects, Chinese merchants trading abroad, officials who have been secretaries to ministers, or who have been associated with commissioners abroad, only are qualified for selection.

As regards the case of collision between the Tai Ping steamer flying the Portuguese flag and the Po Wo steam launch in the waters of Kong-mun at the end of last year, H. E. the Viceroy instructed the Customs Commissioner at Kong-mun to try the case. The Commissioner's judgment is that both are to blame for careless navigation, which brought about the collision. The Commissioner has communicated with the Portuguese Consul at Shumen and received a reply recognising the judgment of the Commissioner as just and proper.

Some days ago, the steamer Kwai Lee was caught smuggling arms and ammunition, and detained in the Tai-Cham Customs. The gunboat *Chai Si* has now been despatched to the scene to take charge of the seizures.

As the result of the news in native papers that the question of the delimitation of the boundaries between Macao and China will be submitted to The Hague for settlement, the society upholding the question has telegraphed to the Board of Foreign Affairs, declaring that, if the news be correct, they oppose such a way of deciding the question. H. E. the Canton Viceroy is in receipt of a telegram from the Board denying having made the suggestion, and requesting the Viceroy to inform the gentry and merchants of same, so as to remove anxiety.

THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA.

Reports from Manchuria say that while the Russians are increasing their troops in North Manchuria the Japanese are storing up ammunition in the South and the situation is most critical and dangerous. The other day the Russians actually detained consignments of arms sent by the Chinese Government to Hohlungkiang and imprisoned the officer escorting the same.

H. E. Hsi Liang has wired to the Government that the Japanese often refuse to pay duty on their goods in Manchuria and asked that representations be made to the Japanese Minister in Peking.

The Imperial Agent in Kurun has telegraphed to the Grand Council to report that the conduct of the Russians in the places under his jurisdiction has undergone no change whatever since the settlement of their recent dispute with China, Mongolia is in great danger and that the Russian Minister in Peking should be requested to put a stop to the present state of affairs at once.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket ground, in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship.

S. E. Green beat I. M. Palmer, R. N.; 6-0; 6-3; 6-0.

Lieut. Day, K. O. Y. L. I., beat C. T. Hoso, 6-0; 6-0; 6-1.

Doubles Handicap "A" class. C. A. Hastings and Lieut. Day, K. O. Y. L. I. (owes 30-4) scratched to J. Hooper and P. R. Wolf (scratch).

R. and H. Hancock (owes 40) beat R. E. O. Bird and P. P. J. Wodehouse (scratch), 6-4; 6-3.

Mr. van Salzmann, a well-known German newspaper representative at Peking, has left Bangkok for Chongming. From there he will go across country to Rangoon, and will finally return to Peking via Singapore. He has been making a thorough study of things Siamese, and (says the "Bangkok Times") for the future therefore there will be two correspondents in Peking with a special knowledge of Siam.

MR. R. SHEWAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

No visitor to Manila in recent years has expressed himself more favorably over commercial and industrial prospects in the Philippine Islands than Mr. Robert Showman, senior member of the well-known firm of Showman, Tones, and Co. of Hongkong, who sailed on the steamer *Tain* after a brief visit to the Philippine Islands. Showman, Tones, and Co. are one of the oldest established business firms in the Orient, among their principal agencies being the Philippine Steamship Company recently organized here under the American flag, and the Green Island Cement Company, who manufacture the excellent brand of cement which goes under that name, says the "Cable News-American."

Mr. Showman has been in the Orient thirty years now, but this was his first visit to Manila, and he says that it was both a revelation and a surprise to him. "The progress made by the Americans in the Philippine Islands during the short time they have been in control," he said, "has been indeed marvellous; their efforts, to say the least, have been crowned with success in every direction. Your city is a marvel of cleanliness, your drives are delightful, and words can hardly express my surprise and appreciation of beautiful Baguio and her many allurements. The trip alone is one of the finest that I have ever had the pleasure of taking, the scenery along the Benguet road being the grandest and most picturesque I have ever seen."

"While at Baguio I was a guest of the Governor General, who impressed me as a very fine man, full of energy and enthusiasm and with heart and soul wrapped up in his work."

"From what I have seen and heard during my stay here, it looks to be as if you Americans are now beginning to reap the harvest of your years of labour and endeavour, and certainly your possibilities seem to be unlimited. If you keep on going at your present rate your exports of hemp, copra, and several other agricultural products will soon be the largest in the world. I believe this country to be an ideal one for investments, particularly in the agricultural field."

"The labour problem seems to be the principal stumbling block to agricultural progress in the Philippine Islands, but I believe that a wise Chinese immigration law would soon solve that problem to the satisfaction of all parties concerned."

"Your attractions for tourists rival those of any country in the Orient, and I have no doubt that this day is not distant when Manila will rival Java as a calling port for tourists in the Orient. There is room for more publicity work to attract travellers but I understand that the local business men are waking up to that fact and are taking steps for concerted action in that matter. In this connection I might say that your Customs regulations and procedures are not such as to attract tourists. There is room for a great deal of improvement there. The Manila Custom house has an unenviable reputation throughout the world in the matter of imposing unnecessary hardship on travellers, and something should be done to wipe out that reputation."

When questioned regarding the business progress of the new Philippine Steamship Company, Mr. Showman said: "People have no idea of the enormous expense entailed by the change of flag. There are a thousand and one rules and regulations which had to be complied with before the flag could be changed, most of which required either costly changes of construction or equipment, or heavy expenditures of another kind. This of course started the new company with a large preliminary account on the debit side of the ledger, but I am glad to say that the business of the company has constantly been increasing since it started operations under the American flag and from the present outlook of things it will soon be on a paying basis."

A BUSINESS TOUR.

COMMERCIAL DELEGATIONS IN MANILA.

The a.s. Mongolia, which reached port this morning brought to the Philippine Islands commercial delegations from Chicago and Omaha, among very large contingent of persons.

Some of the leading men of commercial communities represented are among the party, who are a sort of half-brother of the late delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific states.

The names of the representatives are as follows:—

From Chicago:—Mr. A. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Curtis, Miss June Moser, and Mrs. S. B. Flynn, Mr. J. Paul Goode, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hankey, Mr. R. L. Lako, Mr. Mrs. J. T. Jontestey, Miss J. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Osborn, Miss Jane Spauld, Miss Mary Spauld, Miss A. Rothschild, Mr. F. W. Shepard, Miss Theresa Rothschild, Mr. Mrs. G. A. Spicer, Miss A. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spofford, Master Charles Spofford, Mr. E. J. Merville, Mr. and Mrs. B. Taylor, Master Harold Taylor.

From New York:—Mr. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Robt.

From Omaha, Nebraska:—Mrs. Gould Dietz, Mrs. C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Kin, Dos Moines, Iowa:—Mrs. F. J. Younker.

St. Louis, Missouri:—Mr. Mrs. O. L. Garrison.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

HORSES FOR THE CHINESE ARMY.

The newly appointed General of Li has had so conferences with Princes Taim and Tao about establishing a large stud in Li for the breeding and training of horses for Chinese army. The General that at the present time have not sufficient horses at disposal for the cavalry and 30 battalions of recruits. He also said that most of the horses sent from Yunnan died on way owing to the distance, a lot of money has been wasted. The General contended the stud should be started at Li out delay, and the two Princes strongly agreed with his suggestions.

CRYSTAL PALACE RESTORED.

The Empress Dowager ordered that the Crystal Palace should be restored to old splendour, as it is the intention of Her Majesty that this should be used as a school by the Emperor in summer.

RUSSIA'S HARSH MEASURES.

The President of the Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the Russian Minister in Peking to request the Chinese government to remove a drastic measure brought forward in Heilungkiang, by Chinese merchants have driven out of the place. President said that since plague had disappeared all harsh measures ought to be moved. The Russian Minister has accordingly telegraphed his government on the subject.

PARTITION OF CHINA.

According to the native in Shanghai, every arrangement has been made by the P. They devote columns of papers suggesting that methods adopted by the P. would be to ask for concessions first, and to divide up afterwards. It is reported that a certain count asked for the concession of whole province of Fukien.

AND THIS IS CHINA.

A certain censor has impeached Yu Lun, the secretaries of the Board of Foreign Affairs having received \$600,000 foreigners for the settlement of some diplomatic questions. Three Eastern provinces years ago. The censor said of having entertained foreigners lavishly, and on occasion his little son received a gift of \$100,000 from a foreigner.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

London, April 8.—The Free Trade papers are jubilant over the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, while the Tariff Reform and Protectionist journals are correspondingly depressed. The "Daily Mail" says that Japan has done her utmost to prove that she puts the highest value upon the Alliance with Britain, and that in entering upon the new treaty she has been influenced mainly by political reasons. Some journals point out that Britain has done pretty well without the protectionist revolver. The "Standard" says the tariff concessions do little or nothing toward mitigating grievances of British traders in Japan and adds that Japan is unable to make any real concession. The "Morning Post" says the concessions made by Japan will probably be hailed as a great triumph for Free Trade supporters, but it expresses doubt if the new Treaty will really vindicate the free trade theory. It points out that it is significant that those who framed the new treaty contemplate a change in Britain's fiscal system, and goes on to say that the attitude of British merchants created a most unfortunate impression in Japan. The "Morning Post" thinks the benefits which have been secured may prove illusory. The "Times" says the Treaty is a source of great satisfaction in British and Japanese official circles; and that His Majesty's Government is to be congratulated on its success, as the lapse of the existing arrangement marks an era, by removing the last barrier which stood in the way of Japan entering, upon terms of complete equality, into the comity of nations.

London, April 7.—The discussion over the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty continues. The views of business men on the whole are favourable. The "Manchester Guardian" and the Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have expressed themselves as being pleased with it. "Osaka Mainichi."

The French Foreign Department has been robbed of an official document and two men employed in the Department and an outsider have been arrested. Political circles are now troubled with a serious question in consequence. The Government has not made public the nature of the missing document, but it is conjectured that it concerns diplomatic negotiations. "Jiji Shimpu."

April 8.—Speaking on the question of free trade Mr. Winston Churchill expressed the opinion that the new Treaty with Japan was a free trade triumph. He referred to that brilliant commercial treaty which Sir Edward Grey had successfully negotiated with Japan, which was one of the most united (protectionist) powers in the world. The "Economist" considers Clause 8 a great blunder, from a British point of view, inasmuch as it enables Japan to bring pressure to bear upon England by threatening to terminate the conventional tariff at twenty months' notice.

New York, April 8.—The French Minister in Mexico suddenly visited Washington yesterday. A rumour is current that something serious may have occurred, as the Minister appears to be very uneasy. "Osaka Asahi."

According to a report of an emigration official in the Washington Government, who returned on the 6th inst. from his tour of inspection at Hawaii, the rate of wages should be raised a little so as to facilitate the employment of white labourers, if it is intended to Americanize Hawaii. There is no hope of assimilating the island so long as coloured races are being employed at low wages as at present.

A British official, an expert and two other British subjects have been murdered in Burmah by the natives. "Tokio Asahi."

A Paris telegram states that it is generally believed that a French Army Corps will be despatched to Toz, if the situation there becomes more serious. "Osaka Asahi."

The funeral of Mr. Charles Frederick Moberly Bell, Managing Director of "The Times," was attended by the Japanese Ambassador and other diplomatic officials, besides numerous officers, men of letters and other persons of note.

The O.S.K. Daigi Maru will leave tomorrow morning with 3000 cases and 500 tons of kerosene oil on board for Swatow.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARES.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. report:—Business during the week under review has been very restricted, due no doubt in a large measure to the Easter holidays.

Rubber.—London quotes the price of fine hard Para at 5s. 1.2d. sellers, and the week having also been broken at Home, London quotations have been few in number. Several of the leading companies are reported to have paid very substantial dividends, and this may have a strengthening effect on the London market.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

The weekly circular of Messrs. Fraser and Co., for the mail of April 13, states:—

During another quiet week which has passed since our last report, rubbers have experienced a slight decline, and business has been confined chiefly to the sterling shares. Mining and industrial, however, have received more attention, and several of the leading tin stocks have been in good demand at advancing prices.

Rubber.—Malacca Preference have been placed at 4s. 7s. 8d. Lardons subscribers 90s. 3d. Straits Rubber 25 8s., Bukit Kijangs 55s., Ladburys 70s., and the part paid shares 35s., premium Linggis have been done at 49s. 9d., Vallambrosas 35s. 9d., Consolidated Malaya 23s., Merlimaus 5s. 6d., Henwoods 4s. 10.1.2d. to 5s. 2d., Chersonese 4s. to 3s. 10.1. Rubber Estates of Krian 3s. 5d., Bating Malakas 2s. 9d., Chimpulu 1s. 6d., and Daffs 12s. 3d. Among the dollar shares, in which few transactions have taken place, Pegolis have changed hands at \$30.50, Singapore and Johore \$12, Ridelas \$10.50, New Singapore \$5.50 to \$5.60, Ayer Panas \$5.10 to \$5.20, New Sorendahs \$2.07.1.2, Malakoffs \$1.90 and Pantais \$1.15.

Mining.—The feature of this section has been the strong demand for Tronols, which close at \$20 ex. dividend. Kintals have been placed at \$17 with further buyers. Balats, Kuantans and Kanabois are wanted at quotations, but few shares are on offer. General.—Steamships have been placed at \$235 ex. dividend and Shells at 90s. Riley, Bargevans have changed hands at \$95 and Maynards \$27 with buyers over in each case. Straits Traders are easier at \$50 and Fraser and Neaves are steady at \$39.

MARCH RUBBER RETURNS. Seafield.—March 17,691 lb. Bukit Jelotong Rubber Estates.—March 904 lb. Dannansara (Solangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.—March 20,561 lb. Crop for quarter 1911 89,220 1.2 lb. To same date last year 55,072 lb.

HOW TO PREVENT MALARIA.

D. Chen Su Iau, in a lecture on malaria, given in Singapore, said that in Malaya generally, malaria was bad, and in Singapore, owing to the crowded condition of the population, it was particularly so. Then they had in nearly all the rubber estates large numbers of immigrants fresh from China dying at a great rate.

After a brief reference to the history of the investigation into the nature of malaria, he showed how it was caused from the bite of the fever-carrying mosquito. In this he was rather facetious, as when he said there could be no malaria without three things—the "thang, mang, lang" i.e. the parasite, the mosquito and the human. He warned people to avoid encouraging the breeding of mosquitoes near their dwellings and showed how they breed and feed in stagnant water, and liked dark, damp, sunless places, where no wind or fresh air could get, and strongly advised the filling in of swamps and disused wells, with the burying or removal of all old tins or pieces of crockery, or anything however small which could hold water, also to brush away all cobwebs from their rooms once a week, and do white-washing rather than dark colour washing for their houses inside, and let them bask in much sunshine and air as possible everywhere. To this end he said they should thin their trees in their compounds and estates. Then for sleeping they should live upstairs rather than down.

MAGISTRATE AND INDIAN PRESS.

ALLEGED THREATENING LETTER.

Calicut, March 30.—The "Englishman" and "Statesman" to-day both comment upon an incident which occurred in the Calcutta Police Court yesterday.

It seems that in the case where one A. Frood, formerly Manager of the Bombay Motor Car Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust, Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, said he had received indirectly a threat which purported to come from some one connected with one of the leading papers of Calcutta to the effect that Frood's case was purely a civil one; that Frood was a friend of his, and that if Mr. Swinhoe convicted and sent Frood to jail his paper would make it extremely uncomfortable for Mr. Swinhoe. The Magistrate went on to say that no paper, however powerful it might be, would deter him from doing what he considered to be his duty. The Court sentenced Frood to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each of three counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

The "Englishman" says that it has communicated with the Magistrate and received an assurance that his remarks had no reference to themselves. It adds that in the circumstances to avoid unfair influences the Magistrate might have been more explicit.

The "Statesman" says: The matter is much too serious to be settled by the means which Mr. Swinhoe adopted. A threat intended to influence the conduct of a Magistrate in the discharge of his duties cannot be too severely dealt with, and we trust that the proper authorities will see that conduct, which is a dastardly perversion of the influence of the Press, meets with due punishment. Further, Mr. Swinhoe by withholding the name of the offender and of the paper with which he is connected has placed the whole newspaper Press of Calcutta under an odious imputation. In justice to the other newspapers the identity of one of the leading papers should be revealed.

YUNNAN FRONTIER.

APPLICATION FOR AMMUNITION.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 20.

H.E. the Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to the Army Board for the supply of 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition in case of hostilities with the British troops stationed at Pien-ma, and also in case of the risings of native rebels.

The Army Board in turn has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy enquiring whether the Canton arsenal has a stock of ammunition sufficient to meet the demands of the Yunnan Viceroy, and if not to kindly hurry on with the making of the supply.

POLICE COURT.

Two men and three women were charged, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with kidnapping three girls and a boy from different parts in China. They were arrested on the 19th inst., at No. 225 Queen's Road West. Detective Sergeant Grant prosecuted.

The case was remanded.

Shojiro Yamabi, a trader, was fined \$10 this morning for posting bills on the wall of the War Department in Queen's Road East.

Thomas Thomson was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner, in Queen's Road central, while drunk. Defendant pleaded guilty and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$3. At the conclusion the defendant stated that he had no money, and the Magistrate discharged him with a caution.

George Honeybun, canteen steward of Messrs. Robinson, Morrison and Co., was sentenced by the City Magistrate of Karachi to three months' rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust as a servant. The accused was entrusted with a large quantity of beef for sale at the 24th Battery's Canteen and from the sale proceeds he misappropriated Rs. 242.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, April 18.—Secretary of War Dickinson has just received a number of cables and a long letter from C. F. Buckland, who is now in Manila negotiating the purchase of the government ice plant for New York capitalists. I was told at the War Department to-day that this matter came under the jurisdiction of Vice Governor Gilbert, but that before he went away he turned it over to Governor General Forbes. The arguments presented by Mr. Buckland, as well as certain statements therein, are being considered. Secretary Dickinson favours the sale of the plant for the proposed purchase price of \$1,000,000, providing the new owners would agree not to raise the present rates on water and ice. Doubt has been raised as to the legal right of the officials to sell the ice plant without legislative authority. This phase of the proposition has been referred to Judge Paul Charlton, counsel for the bureau of Insular Affairs. General Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and Mr. Lagarda, Philippine delegate to Congress, are opposed to the sale of the ice plant.

Washington, April 18.—Fighting has been resumed at Agua Prieta, near the Arizona border, between the Mexican federal forces and the insurgents, who cannot be dislodged from their position. The situation has assumed such a serious aspect that President Diaz of Mexico has issued a call for volunteers to send against the insurgents. Many Americans in the nearby towns of Arizona have been shot by stray bullets from the scene of action. As the firing continues unabated the Arizona state officials have sent a direct appeal to President Taft, asking that American troops be rushed to the border for intervention unless the contending forces withdraw from Agua Prieta and safeguard Americans and their property in that vicinity. President Taft steadily refuses to invade the territory, but states that he may deem it advisable to order troops across the line to stop any fighting which seriously endangers American towns along the border.

DREDGING THE SHA-HO.

WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT AT FATSHAN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 20.

The river bed of the Sha-ho, at Fat Shan, is notorious for the sand heaps which not only block up the waterway, but endanger navigation. The place has repeatedly been dredged, but every time the work has ended in failure. The Yen Yick Company have now petitioned the Canton Prefect for permission to remove the sand and manufacture bricks from it.

The petitioners also undertake to dredge the river, but beg to be allowed to obtain funds from the Dredging Bureau, which has been long established in Fat Shan, to meet the annual expenditure of removing the sand. The scheme, if approved, will suit two purposes. The Canton Prefect has instructed the authorities in Fat Shan to consider the petition with the local chamber of commerce, and report.

BOXING.

Tox Rickard announces that he has just had a talk with Jeffries in regard to his again meeting Johnson. Jeff replied that no amount of money would get him into the ring again, which is just what I have believed all along. Tox further declares that in his opinion there is no one at present in sight who can beat the world's champion, but that whenever there is a chance of a fight for the title, he will take care to get the running of it. "Asian."

The second additional magistrate at Rangoon has given his finding on the inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Patay Fogarty, a Custom House officer. His worship was not prepared to say that anyone stabbed Fogarty, or that he stabbed himself; the death would have to remain a mystery.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGE AGAINST A MANAGER.

Madras, March 28.—The matter in which, at the instance of Mr. D. Sadasiva Rao, a notice was issued to Mr. Stonier, manager, Messrs Volkart Bros., Madras, to show cause why a summons should not be issued against him on charges of cheating, criminal breach of trust, etc., came on for argument on Monday before the Madras Town Police Magistrate.

Mr. Barton, on behalf of the accused, submitted that the case was one in which no summons should be issued. The allegations made against his client were vague and unsubstantial and on the face of them they required no serious consideration at the hands of the Court.

Counsel went into facts and stated that the complainant brought a charge against his client because he had been dismissed by Mr. Stonier. The complainant's counsel further stated, owed Messrs. Volkart Rs. 40,000 at the present moment, though at the same time there was his security of about Rs. 25,000 with the firm.

Mr. E. R. Osburne, on behalf of the complainant, urged that every one of the statements contained in the affidavit was true and his client desired an enquiry. Counsel said he was in a position to prove to the hilt the fact that the accused had tampered with certain contracts entered into with the firm by the complainant and that the accused had fraudulently substituted contracts in place of those held by his client. Mr. Osburne had not finished when the Court intimated that it had made up its mind to issue a summons against the accused.

DRINKING IN THE ARMY.

INDIA'S VIEWPOINT.

But although drunkenness in the army in India is far and away below what it was in bygone years, a good many regiments consume a large quantity of beer. There are frequent opinions expressed as to why the people of this country outside the army do not drink the beer produced here. The recent tax put upon the beer does not affect it to the detriment of causing any diminution in production to any extent. An English expert wrote of Indian beer some time ago: "Beer is not brewed in India all the year round, only in winter. The quality was uniformly good, and some of the samples shown to me, particularly those brewed with mountain spring water, were good enough for the most fastidious, and equal to some of the best British or New Zealand beers I have tested." The soldier has grown fond of the locally-brewed beers. Rudyard Kipling, whose Barmecide Room Ballads contain very often some home truths beneath a very rugged exterior, writes:—

When the art made recuitry goes out to the East

"E acts like a babe an e' drinks like a beast."

An "e" wonders because 'e is frequent deceased,

Ere 'e fits to serve as a soldier.

The young British soldier who drinks a moderate quantity of Indian beer thrives on it, and finds it meat and drink, but some of them patronise the native spirit, euphemistically called "Sweet William," on account of its offensive odour. The same writer warns the soldier in forcible terms about it:—

First mind steer clear o' the grog-sellers' lute,

For they sell you Fixed Bay'nets that rot out your guts,

Ar, drink that ud eat the live steel from your butts,

An' its bad for the young British soldier.

A meeting of two thousand Indians at Durban passed a resolution in favour of the formation of a fund to oppose the Immigrants Restriction Bill on the ground that the inaugurated policy amounts to the almost total exclusion of British Indians and does not provide for the recognition of residential rights of the present Asiatic population in South Africa.

To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

AT once, LADY STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of Chinese and Portuguese.—Apply Q. c/o "Telegraph." Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1069]

FRIDAY,

APRIL 28th,

9.15 P.M.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
Booking: Lanc, Crawford & Co. [1070]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR." Captain S. H. Dolson, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 P.M.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD. Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1071]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD. Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1072]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG to sign the name of our firm by procuration in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1063]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.

FRENCH STORE,

6 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th Mar. 1911. [47]

MAN CHEONG,

10, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

Gentlemen and Ladies.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth, Canton Silk and Laces, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. 885

Intimations

H.A.M.

Sand for our

AUSTRALIAN

"DAIRY FARM"

BRAND HAM.

The Finest Smoked Hams

on the Market.

The Dairy Farm Co.,

Limited.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., April 29.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., May 26.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., May 20.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN".....Fri., June 14.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....Sat., June 10.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., July 7.
"MONTAGLE".....Wed., June 28.	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., July 1.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND".....Fri., July 28.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., July 22.	"ALLAN LINE".....Fri., Aug. 19.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific Direct Line).....£71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Pacific Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials posted in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (called Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43. Via New York.....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
For Steamship On

TIENTSIN via SWATOW & WEIHAIWEI.....	CHIPSUNG.....	Sunday, 2nd Apr., D'light.
SHANGHAI v. SWATOW, CHOYANG & SINGAPORE, PENANG & OALOUTTA.....	NAMSANG.....	Monday, 8th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 21 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nanwang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chifoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATTHEWSON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO".....	6,232	F. S. Cowley..	4th May
"KUMERIC".....	6,252	G. B. McGill..	30th May
"LUERIO".....	6,400	J. Mathie.....	30th June

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.
The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucerio" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	On or about
Titaroom	SHANGHAI 2nd half Apr.	2nd half April
Titanas	JAVA.....2nd half Apr.	2nd half April
Tilatilap	JAVA.....2nd half Apr.	2nd half April
Tibodas	JAPAN.....1st half May	1st half May
Tililwong	JAVA.....1st half May	1st half May
Tilimahi	JAVA.....1st half May	1st half May
Tilikini	JAVA.....2nd half May	2nd half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India, on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings,
Telephone No. 375.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID....	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Stimmer, T. 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000 MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE....	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from ROBE
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noji, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Itazawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 26th April, at Noon. TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MARILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon. FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOSA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 a.m.
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BOMBAY, &c. ...	DINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd May.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy
* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Kamo Maru	9,000	26th April	To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...Y550 " " Return... 825 2nd class Single... 400 " " Return... 540 Old Str. 1st class Single 500 " " Return 750 2nd class Single 340 " " Return 495
Aki	7,000	10th May	
Mishima	9,000	24th "	

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
Tamba Maru	7,000	26th April	To Pacific Coast Common Points 1st class Single...£30 2nd " " £21
Awa	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York 1st class Single...£60 via St. Lawrence 1st class Single...£50
Inaba	7,000	20th June	

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.
Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers' Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 6 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to Freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA".....	2nd April, M'night.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW".....	26th " D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING".....	26th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI".....	27th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN".....	27th " M'night.
CHIEFOO & NEWCHOWANG	"CHENAN".....	27th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN".....	2nd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANOSHA".....	3rd " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck; aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Tean, Chinhua), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 38.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Frickaufe..... 6th May S.S. Sueda..... 18th May S.S. Slavonia..... 4th June S.S. Fogavia..... 15th June S.S. S. 1st July S.S. S. 12th July S.S. C. Ferd. Laci..... 20th July	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. Senegambie..... 27th April For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. Belgravia..... 8th May For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. Suevia..... 10th May For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. Schonen..... 28th May For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. Bayern..... 3rd June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 29th Apr., 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Ciochy	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN LEAVING.

Haitan... Capt. J. S. Roach..... TUESDAY, 25th April, at 11 a.m.

Haiching... Capt. W. C. Passmore..... FRIDAY, 28th April, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

Haimun... Capt. J. W. Evans..... SUNDAY, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.

WED'DAY, 26th April, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

057]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
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Empire..... April 7.

St. Albans..... May 6.

April 29th, at Noon.
May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

057]

TOYO KISEN KA'SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
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* America Maru..... 11,000 A. G. Stevens..... Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.

* Tenyo Maru..... 21,000 E. Bent..... Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.

* Nippon Maru..... 11,000 H. S. Smith..... Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screw.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 5th May.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

058]

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDIAN NEWS.

A destructive fire broke out at Jagkang in a godown in the compound of the Khundesh Spinning and Weaving Mills. The fire appliances of the mill were promptly set to work but as the godown was full of cotton the fire soon spread and destroyed the contents, which were insured for one lakh and ten thousand rupees. A Muhomedan stoker of the R.I.M. steamer "Duffortin" was found to be attacked with plague. He was brought ashore and was removed to the Maharatta Hospital. The vessel was kept at quarantine by order of the Port Health Officer. She has been thoroughly disinfected and sails for Karachi.

Rangoon, March 20th.—The Burma Educational Syndicate in reply to a communication from Government in regard to the petition to the King for a Royal Charter to incorporate and establish a University under the name of a University of India states that a University of the type proposed to be founded in Benares would be and, as far as Burma is concerned, would remain a more examining body and be of no practical utility to the people of Burma whose real want is a teaching university in Burma. With regard to the religious and moral basis of such a University, Burma has already, in its monastic schools, a national system of religious and moral education and the recent action of the provincial Government already provides facility for this training in Municipal and Government schools. Provision is also made for the religious and moral instruction in the two colleges of the University in the province.

Karachi, March 24th.—On the recommendation of the medical authorities owing to an outbreak of enteric fever and the insanitary condition of the local eating-houses in the bazaar, all eating-houses and supper rooms excepting two or three have been placed out of bounds for all troops in the garrison.

Rangoon, March 24th.—The death took place at the station Hospital yesterday of Lieut. Col. Simpson Powell, R. A. M. C., who was in command of the hospital. Before coming to Rangoon, Lieut. Col. Powell was in several stations in India. He became ill on Tuesday afternoon and died yesterday from blood poisoning with pneumonia from the infection of a mosquito bite on the face.

Rangoon, March 24.—Dr. H. C. Hitchcock, of the well-known European family at Bangalore committed suicide at Insein yesterday by taking some prussic acid. The deceased was a retired Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and had been practising some time. He lost his daughter recently and this coupled with his small practice seemed to have affected him. A letter was found in his desk wherein he stated that he died by his own act.

Lucknow, March 27th.—The death is announced from plague, at the age of 47, of Baba Jawal Prasad, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow. The Judicial Commissioner this morning, addressing the assembled barristers and pleaders, made a most sympathetic reference to the deceased's great capabilities as a judge and to his popularity. Without any disparagement to other members Mr. Chamber felt, he might say, the deceased was the best judge of the Outh Provincial Service. The small Cause Court was closed for the day.

Bombay, March 27th.—This L. I. M. S. "Northbrook" has also been recalled and is expected in Bombay on the 30th instant. It is likely she will also proceed to the Gulf. Besides these vessels the R.I.M.S. "Minto," which was fitted as a workshop is on the spot to attend to the repairs, etc., in the small B.N. gunboats now doing service in the Gulf. This illicit traffic in arms is becoming very serious and Government are taking prompt action to cope with it.

Allahabad, March 28th.—It is understood that official permission has been granted for Bristol aeroplanes to demonstrate at the Delhi Durbar and that several Bristol biplanes and monoplanes will appear in charge of some of the best-known of the world's aviators. In addition to public demonstrations these machines will also be used during the manoeuvres to be held in connection with the Durbar.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

SNAP-SHOTS.

I have recently received several letters from readers who, not being satisfied with the result of indiscriminate snapshotting and desirous of commencing really serious work in the direction of pictorial landscapes with a stand camera, ask for a few hints upon the subject generally, including the selection of camera, lens, etc. As the season will soon be in full swing when many amateurs will renew their field work, and some there may be, who like the correspondents to whom I referred, will find much more satisfactory results from the employment of a stand camera in the taking of their pictures, I will briefly enumerate the salient points which should be noted by those commencing landscape work.

APPARATUS.

With regard to the size of camera, I would certainly recommend that one not larger than 5 in. by 4 in. be selected, particularly if the amateur is a town dweller and desirous to take his camera with him on country rambles or cycle rides. Probably the most useful size is the quarter-plate, i.e., 4 1/2 in. by 3 1/4 in., for in the case of larger pictures being required these may easily be obtained by enlargement from the quarter-plate negative. If, however, the reader should be fortunate enough to live in the country and would not require to carry his instrument any great distance, then one of half-plate size might be selected. Whatever size of camera is ultimately chosen there is one very important feature which it is necessary that it should possess, viz., it should be both strong and rigid; it should also have a rising and a falling front, a reversing back, and an extension of the bellows of at least twice the focal length of lens.

Lens.—With regard to this most important part of the landscape photographer's apparatus, the most suitable form is that which is termed a single landscape for purely pictorial work. In this class of work extreme rapidity is not a necessity, nor is absolute microscopic sharpness in definition really needed, therefore the more expensive forms of lenses are not necessary. I trust that I shall not be misunderstood in giving this advice. I am referring particularly to purely landscape work—the depicting of Nature's moods as seen in sunlit glades, in wind-swept moorland, in the rippling wavelets, or winding river. Here much of the artistic effect will result upon breadth of treatment, of the proper distribution of light and shade. A really good little lens will be all that the amateur needs, and such a lens is usually found fitted to most of the medium-priced cameras. As to the focal length of the lens, I think that it may be generally taken that the most useful is a lens whose focal length is about one and a half to twice the length of the base-line of the picture. Many of the lenses fitted to cover standard sized plates have too short a focal length to be of real service to the landscape worker. In selecting a lens it is well to bear in mind the following points: A narrow angle or long focus lens will give more agreeable proportions and thus is more suitable for pictorial effects. On the other hand, a short focus or wide-angle lens is eminently unsuitable for landscape work, because it will give distorted distances in comparison to the size of the objects in the foreground. A short focus lens has a much greater depth of focus, and will therefore give a wider angle of view, and although a greater number of objects will be included in the picture, at the same time they will be very small in size.

LENS SHADE.

I have had occasion to remind one or two of my readers that if effective landscape work is to be accomplished it is absolutely necessary that the camera lens should possess that most useful piece of apparatus, a lens shade. Some of the finest effects of light and shade are to be obtained by pointing the camera in the direction of the sun, but if this is attempted without the lens being protected by some form of sky shade, then what is known as a flare, or what appears in the centre of the image—

or a general mistiness of the picture will follow. The sky or lens shade should be so adjusted that when in use it prevents direct sunlight or very bright light from falling on the lens, while at the same time it does not cut off any portion of the picture. While speaking of the lens, I would mention that instead of using a cap to exclude light before exposure, a roller-blind shutter is in my opinion the best form for this work in question. Of course, as a matter of fact, in 10 per cent. of landscape pictorial work a shutter is unnecessary, as too short an exposure frequently proves a disadvantage. In the use of a shutter of the type I have mentioned one may so regulate its speed by holding the string which releases it that the exposure may be graduated so that the sky receives less than the foreground, and by doing this it is possible for the amateur to secure clouds in the same negative. As a rule it will be found that shutters of the type I have mentioned are capable of exposures varying from 1-15th to 1-250th, and by retaining the tension on the release cord, or setting the shutter to "time," exposures of any length may be given—"Pall Mall Gazette."

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap Rent. NEW AND COMMODIOUS SLODS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap Rent. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [968]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 55, DEERHILL STREET.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak.

No. 10, MAUDONNELL ROAD.

OFFICES in Kowloon Buildings, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRATA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Tram stop at the door.

ALONEUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Prata East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [159]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., Ltd.

(CAPITAL PAID UP: \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

Consignees

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON."

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON

AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1093]

Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from along side.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 24th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [1066]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BAYERN."

Captain Brechner, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.

Optimal Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:

Ex ss. "Ida" from Christiana.

Ex ss. "Hamburg" from Goteborg.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [966]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUMATRA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted-out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optimal Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [4]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO

AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted-out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optimal goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 28th April will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [6]

Shipping—Steamer.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG

AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Vankina.)

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [1065]



The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE,"

Captain G. W. Cockman, R.N., carrying His Majesty's mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Mora," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tees for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Egypt," due in London on the 9th June, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [4]

Regular Steamship Service to New York, via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL (With liberty to call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "MONTROSE" About 4th May.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCASTER" About 11th May.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [966]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"AFGHAN PRINCE,"

Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 18th May.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1064]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON

& ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain W. Gregory, will be despatched as above about 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHIESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1055]

LUNG ON & CO.

SHOW ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by

A. CHEN & Co.

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL "PHOLSTERERS

AND" FURNITURE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and

Silver Plated, Glass and Iron

Ware of all descriptions, always on

hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [41]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET)

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

THIS WEEK.

3 SPECIAL PICTURES 3

THE CLOWN—COLOURED.

MAX LINDER IN SEARCH OF A SWEETHEART.

THE SCIENTIST

Miss Vera Ferrace. Miss Grace Vyvane.

ARRIVING SHORTLY—Miss GRACE WILSON.

LOOK OUT FOR VERA FERRACE'S BENEFIT

on FRIDAY, 28th APRIL, 1911.

Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

CAPSTAN MIXTURE

MEDIUM

In 1/4 lb.

&

Air Tight

FULL

Tins



W. D. & H. O. WILLS.



THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HONGKONG & CHINA.

081]

CLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians.

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

For Sight Seeing on an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

[1058]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

GRAVING DOCK 78 ft. by 88 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE

"Empire" Cinematograph</

COMPANY MEETING.

GEO. FENWICK AND CO., LTD.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of Geo. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., was held at the Hongkong Hotel, to-day, Mr. P. Tester, chairman, presiding. The other shareholders present were Mr. A. Rodger, (director) and Messrs. J. Rodger, Ho Fook, J. H. Seth, J. D. Kinnaid, Lo Cheung Shui, and J. McCordquale, with Mr. J. I. Andrew (general manager).

The general manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen—As you have doubtless studied the report and accounts already, I will, with your permission, take them as read. It is with much regret that your directors again come before you with such a poor and unsatisfactory report, but I will claim your attention whilst I give you a short account of what has led to this disappointing result. To start with, I do not think it necessary for me to dwell on the continued depression under which the Colony is now lying, but nevertheless this depression is very naturally reflected on the working of a concern such as ours, and tends to aggravate the severity of competition. Ordinary competition we can face, but instances have come before your Board during the year of competition of such a nature as is hardly credible. In spite of this we secured a fair share of the business that was going during the year, but owing to the number of similar concerns in the field we have been compelled to accept prices which only left the barest margin of profit. At the beginning of the year we had hopes of being able to at least pay our way, but portions of our North Point property, which were then let on lease, were later on vacated, and offers of a reduction of 20 per cent. in the rent failed to secure a continuation of the tenancies, so that our hopes of North Point itself contributing to the defraying of its heavy charges were dispelled. Added to this the Government suddenly discovered that when making the final measurements after the completion of the reclamation at North Point and assessing the value of the lot they had omitted to charge for the pier site, and had also failed to collect the Crown rent for the six years the property has been in our possession. Thus it is that our properties have been increased to the extent of \$300.55, the cost of the pier site, and our working account has had to be saddled with the six years' rent of it amounting to \$900.

Another drain on our working account was the sinking of one of our launches on 6th October last. She was carrying some baulks of timber, a class of work by no means beyond her power, and indeed for which she is properly fitted, when she suddenly foundered off the shore at Yauwatt. The cost of raising her and the necessary repairs ran us into another \$900. You will observe that interest account shows a debit this year of \$318.21 against a credit of \$27.21 last year, so that this and the unfortunate incidents to which I have alluded more than make up the debit shown on the actual working. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts as presented I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions relating thereto.

No questions being asked, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Ho Fook seconded. Carried. Mr. J. Rodger proposed, and Mr. McCordquale seconded, that Mr. P. Tester be re-elected director. Carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. Kinnaid, Mr. H. Percy Smith was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. I regret the report is so bad, and as usual, the directors have foregone their fees. I thank you for your attendance.

The report of the company was as follows:—The directors beg to submit their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910. It is with much regret that your directors have again to report an adverse year, the loss on working amounting to \$1,038.30, which, added to the debit of last year's account and the charges incurred during the year at North Point pro-

perly, increases the debit balance to \$2,076.38. This is causing your directors some anxiety, and they will shortly come before you with special resolutions to deal with the Company's position. According to the articles of association Mr. P. Tester now retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

A REVOLUTION IN TELEPHONY.

We now talk from one telephone to another through the medium of an unbroken wire that connects the sending instruments with the receiver. If we use a "party-line," the other parties must wait until we are done. If it be a long-distance line, it may be necessary for us to wait if the line is "busy." One message at a time over one wire is the limit. But that limitation is now to be removed by a discovery of Major George O. Squire, assistant to the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army. For a number of months the War Department has had a wire working between its laboratory on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington and the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Telephony, several messages simultaneously over the same wire, in both directions. Moreover this does not in the least interfere with the use of the wire for sending telegrams while the conversation is passing over it.

"We did not invent anything here in the Department," says the modest man who has worked out the system. "We simply adapted instruments that can be bought anywhere in the open market. The whole thing is so simple that it is a wonder that nobody did it before; but, when we investigated at the Patent Office, we found that no such attempt had been made. That is why they gave us such a broad patent."

Here, in non-technical language, is the explanation of the system. An ordinary wireless message (whether telegraph or telephone) flashes into the air and produces "waves of ether," just as a stone thrown into a pond causes a series of ripples or waves. These "waves of ether" travel in ever-widening circles and are eventually caught by the wires that are suspended above a receiving station and thence conducted downward to the receiving instrument, where they are heard as the clicking of the telegraph or the sound of the telephone.

The new system patented by Major Squire is, in a certain sense, a misnomer—for it is a wireless system with a wire. The wire serves the purpose of conducting the "waves of ether" (that is, the conversation) in a straight line instead of in ever-widening circles. The waves do not travel through the wire itself but through "a skin of ether" that envelops the wire; it gives them direction instead of containing them like a water-pipe contains water—and so it is that a number may pass along the wire at the same time, in the same or opposite directions. All that is necessary, apparently, is that an ordinary wireless-telephone instrument be connected with the transmission wire, with a "ground return." It is not yet known just how many messages may be carried at one time.

This discovery means that a large number of long-distance conversations can be carried on over long circuits without stringing additional wires. Every telephone line in the country can be made into a long-distance telephone system by the simple process of latching wireless telephone instruments to its wires.

A most remarkable fact about this new invention is that Major Squire has thrown his patent open to the public. Having spent a year of the Government's time and \$15,000 of public money in research that led to the discovery, he decided that he had no personal right to the invention. "I did not want to be mixed up in any question of having profited by government time and money," he said. "The Government pays me a salary. If we are doing anything up here that is of benefit to the public, the public is welcome to it."

This is singular language to come from Washington, D. C.

To-day's Advertisement.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 8, DES VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed with Lift and Lavatories.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1078]

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 15/10
Do. Demand	1/10 1/10
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 1/10
France—Bank T.T.	2.30 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.60 1/2
India T.T.	1.86 1/2
Do. Demand	1.86 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	100 78
Japan—Bank T.T.	83 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	109 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/2
80 days' sight San Francisco & N. York	46 1/2
4 months' sight do.	46 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/2
4 months' sight France	2.35
6 months' sight do.	2.37
4 months' sight Germany	1.61
Bar Silver	21 1/2
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.84

SHIPPING NEWS.

English (Della) 27th inst., 6 a.m.
Ger. (Prinz Sigismund) 30th inst.
American (Persia) 10th prox.
American (Korea) 10th prox.

The s.s. Baumhoer from Leith and London left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday.
The P.O.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Nile is expected to arrive at Penang on 24th inst., at 10 a.m.

The H.A.L. s.s. Senegambia left Tientsin on 21st inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 25th inst., a.m.

The I.C.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Laisang left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on 20th inst., and is due here on 6th prox.

The P.O.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Delta left Singapore for this port on 22nd inst., at 9 a.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on 27th inst., at 8 a.m.

The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. Montague arrived at Shanghai at 2 a.m., on 21st inst., and leaves again at 4 p.m., same day, for Moji, where she is due to arrive at noon, on 23rd inst.

ARRIVALS.

Tijlarcen, Dutch s.s., 3,666, P. Zwart, 21st April—Swatow 20th April, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Sabine Rickmer, Dutch s.s., 573, De Booy, 21st April—Fuchow 19th April, Oil—A. P. & Co.

Denalder, Br. s.s., 1,450, A. Trough, 22nd April—Moji 16th April, Coal—G. L. & Co.

Tijpanna, Dut. s.s., 2,444, W. H. Iap, 22nd April—Moji 14th April, Sugar—J. G. K. L.

Helios, Nor. s.s., 840, Aug. Kundon, 22nd April—Geraldton, W. A., 6th April, Sandalwood—A. T. & Co.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, Henry E. Motion, 22nd April—San Francisco 21st Mar., Mail and Gen.—P. M. Co.

Chinhuu, Br. s.s., 1,340, Benson, 22nd April—Canton 21st April—Gen.—B. & S.

Chlynen, Chi. s.s., 1,177, W. Jameson, 22nd April—Canton 21st April, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kwangshai, Chi. s.s., 1,536, O. Stewart, 22nd April—Shanghai 19th April, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,140, Danielson, 22nd April—Wunat 14th April, Coal—S. W. & Co.

Doravongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, E. Gathemann, 22nd April—Bangkok 14th and Kohsi-chang 15th April, Rice—D. & S.

Choshun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,301, J. Yamaguchi, 22nd April—Swatow 21st April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Chip Shing, Dr. s.s., 1,190, Mooney, 22nd April—Canton 21st April, Gen.—Chinere.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.
Kintook, for Singapore.
Kawachi-maru, for Shanghai.
Kiang Ping, for Canton.
Choyang, for Canton.
Rajahm, for Bangkok.
Loongang, for Hilo.
Holeue, for Swatow.
Glamorganshire, for Singapore.
Drufar, for Bangkok.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOR OFFICE.

Sabine Rickmer, for Amoy.
Phumang, for Swatow.
Rajahm, for Swatow.
Quarta, for Canton.
Wongkoi, for Hoihow.
Telemachus, for Saigon.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Drufar, for Swatow.
Loongang, for Manila.
Kwangshai, for Canton.
Chinhuu, for Shanghai.
Dellorophon, for Singapore.
Daigi Maru, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P.M. s.s. Mongolia, arrived on 22nd April, from San Francisco, &c.:—
Arbuckle, Mrs. P. Lake, R. R.
Arbuckle, Miss Luck, Sum
Edith Leach, T.
Brown, Mrs. E. C. Long, W. D.
Burr, P. M. Mayor, A. E.
Biddle, Arthur Myers, J. L.
Biddle, Miss E. Morrison, Miss
Brett, C. M. E. E.
Brett, Mrs. C. M. Merville, Mrs.
Brown, E. C. E. J.
Bloy, Mrs. L. C. Morgan, Mrs.
Bollos, J. W. Helen
Boyd, J. H. Mason, H. L.
Ball, J. A. Mason, Mrs. H.
Beckman, M. L.
Biddle, Mrs. A. McCabe, Mrs.
Burr, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
F. H. McCabe, Mrs.
Bran, C. A. E.
Brett, C. M. Markham, S. A.
Bryant, J. Mahan, F. C.
Bonnyocastle, Morgan, Mrs. M.
Mrs. H. C. and Mahan, C. A.
2 children Mayer, A. E.
Buckley, Miss A. Nave, Mrs. R.
Bissel, Mrs. R. H. O'Brien, C. W.
Carter, C. W. Osborne, Mr. &
Clark, Mrs. A. G. Mrs. C. D.
Colo, Mr. & Mrs. Pillsbury, Mr.
David & Mrs. G. H.
Colo, Miss A. Pankau, M.
Cardero, C. Poskitt, Mrs. E.
Cross, F. J. Pustau, Wm.
Caldwell, Mr. & Pederson, A.
Mrs. D. W. Poskitt, E.
Chua Tek Han Pustau, Mrs.
Cheuoweth, A. R. Wm.
Carter, Mrs. C. W. Remedios, B.
Cardero, Mrs. G. Ramirez, Mr. &
Cowan, C. Mrs. Jose V. &
Campion, W. 2 children
Curtis, Mr. and Rivera, J.
Mrs. A. D. Rothschild, Miss
Clark, A. G. Amoy
Crabtree, C. B. Rothschild, Miss
Curtis, A. D. Dr. J.
Chase, P. Robertson, C. M.
Drake, J. R. Ramirez, Jose
Davis, Mrs. A. L. V.
and child Ruse, Mr. & Mrs.
C. H. C. H.
Ditson, J. E. Ripley, Mrs.
Drake, A. A. Mary B.
Ditson, Mrs. J. E. Ripley, S. D. Jr.
Dawson, T. Scott, J. A.
Egan, Mrs. M. Schleck, Miss
Eustice, Mr. and Carolino
Mrs. G. P. and Schuman, Mrs.
maid O. M.
Falanto, Mario Smedberg, Capt.
Filney, C. W. & Mrs. W. R. 2
Fish, Mrs. G. L. children and
Fish, E. L. servant
Fleming, Mrs. I. Segar, H. R.
Flynn, Mr. and Suler, M.
Mrs. S. R. Segar, Mr. and
Gorton, Mrs. M. Mrs. H. R.
L. Stephens, Mrs.
Gould Dietz, Mr. M.
and Mrs. Salvia, Miss C.
Guggenheim, Mr. Scott, Mrs. J. A.
& Mrs. B. and 2 children
Hanton, T. M. Smedberg, Cap-
tain W. B.
Heathfield, H. D. U.S.A.
Hartley, Mrs. S. Sayer, Miss A.
E. H. Sayer, Miss A.
H. D. Sayer, Miss A.
Hankey, Mr. and Schott, J. J.
Mrs. F. L. Spaulding, Miss
Hill, Mrs. A. F. J. M.
Jankin, V. G. V. Spaulding, Miss
Jones, T. O. M. E.
Johnson, Miss Spicer, Mr. and
Nellie Mrs. G. A.
Kadoorie, E. S. Spofford, Mr. &
Kistler, H. K. Mrs. C. W.
Kadoorie, Mrs. Spofford, Mas-
ter Charles M.
Kennedy, W. Stevens, Miss
Kenny, Mrs. M. Sydney
Kessell, J. Stibel, Samuel
Kessell, J. Stock, P.
Kessell, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mrs. G.
& child Y.
Kelly, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, G. Y.
Kennedy, Mrs. Taylor, F. B.
W. and two Taylor, Harold
children. Urell, Roy. W.
G. H. Vun Wong
King, E. W. Varney, V. L.
Kinlor, Mr. and Villa, J.
Mrs. A. V. Villa, Mrs. J.
Kinlor, Miss Walton, Mrs. E.
Mary R. S.
Kinlor, Master Wadsworth, O.
Thomas Watson, O.
Kinlor, Miss Wile, S.
G. L. Winstamley,
Loring, O. Miss A. E.
Londesley, Mr. & Wolfson, J.
Mrs. J. T. Wy Tok Kian

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sumatra, for Shanghai and Japan on 21st April:—
Appleton, Mr. & Holmes, E.
Mrs. Hallett, D. E.
Barr, Mrs. W. R. Hewitt, C.
Burine, C. M. Jolly, J. K.
Bridge, Mrs. L. Joss, Peter
H. Kent, Mrs.
Brand, W. H. Lunning, Mr. &
Broughton, Miss Mrs.
Black, Mrs. L. & Livingston, Mr.
child Mrs. and Miss
Chalmers, Mr. & Moreton, Rev.
Mrs. D. A. C.
Cloroy, T. Van Melwaine, Mr.
Der Lok De Oukham, Mrs.
Crawford, Capt. Pope, Miss E.
J. N. Parsons, Miss
Churcher, Mr. M.
Mrs. & Miss Priestly, Dr. J.
Drage, Major D. G.
Davy, Com. Bis-
hop W.
Daun, Mrs. Stoop, A.
Ems, O. Sutherland, Mrs.
Ebbecke, Dr. J.
Gibb, Miss Selby, Dr. Colo-
man man
Grinham, Burrow Strumm, Dr.
& child Strumm, Dr.
Grannahan, J. Skading, E. J.
Gates, Mr. Vriesendorp, T.
Gilbruth, Miss F.
Gill, Miss Walker, Mrs. &
Hancocks, Lt. Miss
Col. & Mrs. Yulo, Mrs. J. B.
Hayward, E. J.

POST OFFICE.

A Mail will close for:—
Swatow—Per Haimun, 23rd April, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigi-maru, 23rd April, 9 a.m.

Manila, Yap, Maroon, Frielish, W. L. helmshafen, Rabaul, Herbert-
shohe, Samari, Matupi,
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,
Launceston, New Zealand,
Dunedin, Melbourne, Ade-
laide, Perth and Fremantle
—Per Prinz Waldemar,
23rd April, 9 a.m.

Macao—Per Sai Tai, 24th April, 1.15 p.m.

Weilshel and Tientsin—Per Butchow, 24th April, 5 p.m.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per Choyang, 24th April, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per Haitan, 25th April, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., Seattle—Per Tamba-maru, 25th April, 11 a.m.

Europe &c., India via Taticoria—Per Villa de la Clotat, 25th April, 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Taming, 25th April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per G. Apear, 25th April, 3 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Japan, 25th April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per G. Apear, 25th April, 3 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Kanno-maru, 25th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 26th April, 10 a.m.

Davao, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjitarven, 26th April, 11 a.m.

Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay—Per Austria, 26th April, 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 27th April, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per Hainan, 28th April, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Mongolia, 29th April, 11 a.m.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Empire, 29th April, 10 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Zafiro, 29th April, 3 p.m.

Chefoo and Newchwang—Per Nanchang, 29th April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Empress of India, 29th April, 5 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Chusan, 29th April, 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tean, 2nd May, 3 p.m.

Europe, &c., India via Taticoria—Per Prinz Ludwig, 3rd May, 11 a.m.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND
TOILET REQUISITES.
FOR SALE.
18, D'ARVILLE STREET, HONGKONG.

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 22nd April, 1911.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	OL'ING Q'IONS	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$300 21. 5/- at 1/10 \$24. 64 for half year ended 31-12-10	5 p.c.
National Banks	51.	\$710/- 31.02—\$2 for 1908	
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton	\$50	\$180 \$15 for 1909	8 1/2 p.c.
North China	51.	Final of 7 1/2 per cent. for 1909	5 p.c.
Unions	\$100	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$30 for 1909	6 p.c.
Yangtzes	50 1/2	\$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$20	\$120 27 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	4 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$350 27 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
China & Manila	\$25	\$10 1/2 p.c. for 1906	
Douglas Steamships	\$50	6 1/2 for year end'g 30-0-08	
Steamboats	\$15	Dividend of \$12 for half year ending 31-12-10	4 1/2 p.c.
Indo-Chinas (Preferred) (Deferred)	51.	3p.c.=3s. on preferred shares only for 1910	4 p.c.
"Shell" Transports	11.	1/- per share (coupon 15) making 2/- account for 1910	51.
Star Ferry "	\$10	Div. 7 p.c. for year end'g 30-4-10	3 p.c.
	\$5	Bon. 5 p.c.	1 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars	\$100	\$107 1/2 \$10 for 1910	10 p.c.
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$20 \$3 for 1897	
MINING.			
Chinese Engineering	11.	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 1 1/2 (coupon No. 15)	9 p.c.
Headwaters	P. 10	First year	
Raub	11.	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'Ds.			
Fenwick's	\$25	\$5 \$14 for year ending 31-12-06	
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$52 1/2 6 1/2 for year end'g 31-12-10	4 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$50	\$54 1/2 2 1/2 p.c. for half year ended 31-12-10	
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	Final of 1/8 mkg. 1/2 6 in all for year 30-4-10	8 p.c.
Hongkew Wharfs	T. 100	Final of 1/4 making 1/2 7 for 1910	7 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & B'ARNS.			
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	T. 30 1/2 2 1/2 2-10	0 1/2 p.c.
Central Stores	\$15	\$11 1/2 8 p.c. for 1909	8 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$112 33 on old shares, \$150 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	6 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$94 1/2 \$7 per share for 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6 1/2 45 cents for 1910	7 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$28 1/2 \$2 for 1910	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T. 90 1/2 6 for 1910.	6 1/2 p.c.
West Point	\$50	\$47 1/2 Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910	8 1/2 p.c.
Manila Metropolis Hotel	P. 10	\$11 15 per cent. for 1910	
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewon	T. 50	T. 85 T. 4 for year ended 31-10-10	12 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$5 1/2 50 cents 31-7-08	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo Light & Power Co. (Sp. Shares)	\$10	\$3 1/2 \$1 for 1910	3 p.c.
China Provident	\$10	\$7 1/2 40 cents for 1910	10 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farms	\$0	\$20 1/2 \$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10	0 1/2 p.c.
Green Islands	\$10	\$3.50 1/2 Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	15 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$23 1/2 \$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$185 \$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$17 1/2 \$2 per share for 1910	11 p.c.
Langkats	g. 100	T. 100 1/2 2 Bonus on new shares 1/2 1st interim 1st quarter of 1911	4 p.c.
Morning Post	\$25	\$25 None	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$13 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-10	6 p.c.
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1.10 1/2	6 p.c.
Philippines	\$10	\$5 1/2 None	
Prico H. & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$12 \$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
Societe des Papiers et Papieries du Tonkin	\$50	\$38 1/2 First year	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Steam Laundrys	T. 20	T105 1/2 No dividend this year 50 cts. for year end'g 30-5-10	2 p.c.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd.	\$10	\$10 1/2 15 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31-5-1910	10 p.c.
United Asbestos Foundry Shares	\$10	\$300 Do.	
Union Water-oot	\$10	\$62 1/2 5 per cent. for year end'g 31-12-1910	5 p.c.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$18 1/2 3 1/2 for 1909	3 p.c.
Wiemann, Ltd.	\$10	\$12 1/2 10 cts. for year end'g 31-7-10	3 p.c.
Watson	\$10	\$0 1/2 3 p.c. for 1909	
William Powell	\$3	\$0 1/2 30 cents for year ending June 30th 1906	